THE GRANGE VISITOR

"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

Library Agri'l College

VOL. XIX, NO. 5. LANSING, MICHIGAN, MARCH 1, 1894. WHOLE NO. 437.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

JOCHIM, HAMBITZER, BERRY, ELLIS, AND TURNER EVIDENTLY CONSIDER "PUBLIC OFFICE A PRIVATE SNAP."

We have been perusing a most entertaining volume recently, and our readers may enjoy a few extracts from a book that will soon be famous. The book is that belonging to the board of State Auditors, and contains the precise copy of each bill allowed by the auditors during 1893. It shows that certain state officers have been bleeding the state treasury to an extent entirely unsuspected by the average citizen. And although the amounts are small, relative to the expenses of the state government, there is no hiding the principle, or lack of principle, displayed in seeking to get out of the state all the money possible.

We have for a week past had most of the following facts and figures in our possession, but unfortunately for our enterprise, our date of publication did not come before the dailies secured a portion of the facts in the case. The *Detroit Journal* complains because its "expert accountant" was ill treated by the clerks of the board of Auditors, and that only a portion of the accounts could be secured. Our request to look at the accounts was courteously granted, and as the books are kept in a clear and fine manner, we had not the least difficulty in getting all the information we chose.

Mr. Hambitzer's Bills.

We present below the bills allowed Mr. Hambitzer, State Treasurer, during 1893. We have omitted a few minor bills that were for office, etc. All the bills for attending board meetings and extra services are given. We use Mr. Hambitzer's bills, as they were the first examined:

Jan. 2, Board of Auditors—R. R. fare, Hancock to Lansing and return	$39 50
3 days hotel bills	7 50
Feb. 13, Board of Canvassers—R. R. fare, Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
2 days hotel bills	10 00
Jan. 25, Board of Auditors—R. R. fare, Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
2 days hotel bills	10 00
Mar. 29, Board of Auditors—R. R. fare, Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
6 days hotel bills	15 00
Apr. 25, State Board of Auditors—Railroad to and from Lansing	39 50
Hotel 6 days	15 00
25, Meeting board of Canvassers—Railroad Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 4 days	10 00
May 16, Meeting board of Canvassers—Railroad Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 4 days	10 00
Apr. 26, Meeting of State Auditors and Canvassers, railroad, Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 6 days	15 00
May 10, Board of State Auditors, railroad, Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel	10 00
31, Meeting board of Auditors, Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 6 days	15 00
June 16, Expenses, Chicago and return to consult electrical engineer, railroad, etc.	35 00
Hotel 5 days	15 00
July 7, Special meeting board of Auditors, railroad Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 4 days	10 00
7, Meeting of board of telephone and telegraph	2 25
22, Expenses examining of telephone and telegraph	11 00
July 27, Hotel, etc., telegraph and telephone	5 25
Aug. 30, Board of Auditors, railroad Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 5 days	12 50
21, Examining telegraph and telephone companies during month of July, railroad, hotel, etc., Lansing to Chicago and Milwaukee	111 70
One day's services, etc.	5 25
28, Expenses at Lansing	9 50
30, Meeting of board, Ishpeming to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel $10.00; sleeper. $4.00	14 00
Sep. 6-10, Investigating May's claim—railroad Ishpeming to Ironwood and return, hotel and livery	34 00
Two telegrams	2 85
27, Meeting of board, railroad Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 4 days, $10 00; sleeper, $4.00	14 00
Oct. 24, Railroad Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 4 days, $10.00; sleeper, $4.00	14 00
Nov. 10, Three meetings with State swamp land board	12 00
Hotel 3 days	9 00
29, Railroad Hancock to Lansing and return	39 50
Hotel 4 days	12 00
Dec. 27, For board of swamp land commissioners 1893	72 00

Mr. Jochim's Travels.

Mr. Jochim, Secretary of State, presented approximately the same bills as Mr. Hambitzer for attendance upon meetings of board of Auditors and Canvassers. We give only a few of the bills, to show the methods followed. Notice the dates:

Apr. 25, Meeting board of Canvassers, R. R. sleeper, meals to and from Lansing via Chicago, including extras, $6.40	$41 40
Hotel 4 days	10 00
Apr. 25, Meeting board of Additors, R. R. sleeper, and meals, to and from Lansing	$35 00
Hotel 6 days	15 00
Apr. 26, Meeting board of Auditors, R. R. Ishpeming to Lansing and return	35 00
Hotel 6 days	15 00
Sept. 7, R. R. Ishpeming to Washington and return	160 85
Dec. 27, For board of swamp land commissioners 1893	72 00

Mr. Berry's Necessities.

We have here a few of Mr. Berry's bills, as Land Commissioner:

Apr. 25, Meeting of board of Canvassers, railroad Vanderbilt to Lansing and return	$12 24
Hotel 4 days	10 00
Apr. 25, Meeting of board of Auditors, railroad Vanderbilt to Lansing and return	12 24
Hotel 6 days	15 00
Apr. 26, Meeting of board of Auditors, railroad Vanderbilt to Lansing and return	12 24
Hotel 6 days	15 00
Aug. 26, Examining telegraph and telephone companies during month of July, hotel, R. R. Lansing to Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis.	111 70
One day's services and hotel	5 25
Sep. 1, Work from Aug. 27 to Sept. 25	78 00
Sep. 15, 24 days work	72 00

It will be noticed that three different bills were presented on April 25 and April 26, including railroad fare and hotel bills each time. The round trip rate from Lansing to Hancock is $32.35; Ishpeming, $26.70; Vanderbilt, $10.70. The difference between these amounts and those charged will hardly account for meals and sleeper, especially as Mr. Hambitzer included "sleeper" in a number of his bills.

We can not now prove that these gentlemen had railroad passes, but we do not believe they dare deny that they had them and used them on these trips for which they charged full fare.

It may be significant that Marcus Petersen, clerk of the board of Auditors until recently, made out and approved most of these bills. Mr. Petersen's salary was raised from $1,600 to $1,800, and he was granted an extra months' salary, $150.00, by the board of auditors.

It must be remembered that the latter half of the year Mr. Jochim was drawing $2,000.00 salary, Mr. Hambitzer $2,000.00, and Mr. Berry $2,000.00. These salaries were sufficient to keep the gentlemen at the Capital, yet the state had to pay for transporting them to and from their business. They also accepted per diem for work on the swamp land board, while the constitution expressly declares that they shall have no fees or perquisites whatever.

Adolphus Goes Home.

Attorney General Ellis drew at the rate of $3,000 per year during the greater part of 1893. He lived in Ionia and in his accounts the following item appears fifty times during the year: "Lansing to Ionia and return, $2.05." Once the entry is Lansing to Ionia $1.15. The dates are about a week apart, usually Monday or Tuesday, and it is quite evident that when Adolphus drew nigh the bosom of his family, he also drew on the state treasury to pay for the pleasure. Here is a sample month, the items being picked from among other entries;

Oct. 2, Lansing to Ionia and return	$2 05
" 9, " " " " "	2 05
" 16, " " " " "	2 05
" 23, " " " " "	2 05

The total amount for the year is $103.65, not so large a sum as that drawn by the auditors, but the principle is precisely the same.

Mr. Turner and His Son Harry.

But the richest, juiciest bit of fruit on the capitol tree seems to have been picked by Auditor General Stanley W. Turner and his son, Harry O. Turner. The auditor general receives a salary of $3,000 a year. Mr. Turner made his son Harry his private secretary at a salary of $1,600 per year. Mr. Harry Turner is also clerk of the board of review of telephone and telegraph lines, at a salary of $200 per year and clerk of the board of control of St. Mary's ship canal at a salary of $100 per year, a total of $1,900 per year. Mr. Turner and his son, then, draw in salaries $4,900 per year. But that isn't all. The auditor general is allowed necessary expenses for traveling when absent from the Capital on state business. But Mr. Turner drew, in addition, several hundred dollars as per diem. His bills are not good indexes of his actual expenses, because they are not itemized as required of all bills against the state. It is rumored that Mr. Turner refused to itemize to any greater extent than he did. It is also rumored that the board of Auditors cut down some of his bills for traveling. The following are the bills, as allowed, as they appear on the books of the board of state Auditors:

1893.		
Jan. 9,	Harry O. Turner—	
	To Detroit to purchase linoleum for office, hotel bill and railroad fare, etc.	$10 50
Feb. 15,	Stanley W. Turner—	
	To railroad fare, hotel bill, and expenses in collecting railroad taxes	23 25
	expense to Detroit, hotel and railroad	10 50
	1 bottle machine oil	25
14,	telegrams	54
	printing circulars	2 50
Apr. 5,	railroad fare, Grand Rapids and return	4 30
6,	hotel bill	6 00
19,	Detroit and return	5 10
20,	hotel bill	6 00
25,	Harry O. Turner—	
	To railroad fare, Detroit and return, collecting mining tax	5 10
	hotel bill	4 75
May 30,	Stanley W. Turner—	
	To services on various boards for months of January, February, March, April, May, hotel bills and traveling expenses	92 10
June 9,	4 days examining telephone and telegraph	12 00
	fare Detroit and return and parlor car	5 10
	carriage, $2.50; hotel, $12; street car, 10c	14 60
3,	fare Battle Creek and return	1 80
	examining telephone and telegraph	9 00
	hotel, $7.50; hack, 50c; carriage, $1.75	9 75
20,	fare Detroit and return and parlor car	5 10
	6 days examining telephone and telegraph	18 00
	6 days hotel, $18; carriage, $2.75	20 75
28,	attending board meeting, railroad fare, hotel, etc., month of June	18 42
Apr. 29,	Harry O. Turner—	
	To railroad fare Chicago and return, collecting mining taxes	9 80
	sleeper, $4; hotel, $12; car fare, 30c	16 30
July 1,	Stanley W. Turner—	
	To telephone meeting and hotel bill	5 25
7,	telephone meeting and hotel bill	5 25
7,	railroad fare, Detroit and return	5 10
	hack	50
	8 days services examining telephone and telegraph	24 00
15,	hotel bill	32 00
27,	attending meeting and hotel bill	5 25
No date,	attending meeting, railroad fare and hotel bill, month of July, 1893	18 42
	paid for special telegram	2 00
June 27,	railroad fare Grand Rapids and return and parlor car	4 50
	3 days services, telephones and collecting State taxes	9 00
	hotel	9 00
Aug. 25,	expenses incurred in collecting specific taxes of mining companies	47 63
26,	examining telephone and telegraph companies during the month of July, 1893, railroad fare, per diem, and hotel expenses, from Lansing to Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis.	131 70
	one day's service on board and hotel bill	5 25
No date,	railroad fare, hotel bills for attending board meetings during July, 1893	18 42
Aug. 21,	paper and stationery	16 25
21,	collecting specific taxes, railroad fare Detroit and return, parlor car	5 10
	hotel, $7; hack, 50c	7 50
5,	Detroit and return, parlor car, hotel bill, collecting specific taxes	16 10
Sep. 11,	4 days services on telephone and telegraph board	12 00
12,	railroad fare to Detroit and return, parlor car	5 60
13,	hotel bill, $14.50; hack, 50c	15 00
21,	witness in Parsell case, Ionia, railroad fare, $2; hack, 50c; carriage, $3.75; hotel, $2.50	7 75
28,	witness in Parsell case, Ionia, railroad $2.30; carriage, $3.50; hotel, $3	8 80
9,	visiting Jackson prison to inspect books, railroad fare, $2; hotel, $4; carriage, $3.75; hack, 50c	10 25
28,	attending board meetings, railroad fare, hotel bill, etc., for September, except telephone board	18 42
28,	attending telephone board meeting, per diem, $3; hotel bill, $2.25	5 25
27,	expenses in collecting specific taxes from Iron King Mining Co.	43 00
	expenses Marquette and Pacific rolling mills	38 45
No date,	Harry O. Turner—	
	To railroad fare, parlor car, Chicago and return, collecting mining taxes	10 60
	supper on train and hotel bill	12 00
	expense at Hillsdale	1 00
Oct. 3-6,	Stanley W. Turner—	
	To 4 days services on telephone board	12 00
	4 days hotel bills	12 75
	railroad fare, $4.30; carriage, $3.75; hack, 50c	8 55
11-16,	5 days services on telephone and telegraph matters	15 00
	5 days' hotel bills	11 25
16,	expenses collecting taxes of St. Clair mining Co.	37 00
	expenses, Merchant's Dispatch Transportation Co.	43 00
25,	attending board meetings, railroad fare, hotel bills	18 42
24,	expenses collecting taxes of Mountain Iron Co.	37 45
	Swanzy Mining Co.	41 65
25,	attending telephone board, hotel	5 25
	4 days, 20, 21, 23, 24, and hotel	21 00
21-23,	Harry O. Turner—	
	To railroad fare Detroit and return, telephone reports	4 60
	hotel, $7; parlor car 50c	7 50
Nov. 2,	Stanley W. Turner—	
	To expenses collecting specific taxes, Detroit, Cleveland, Saginaw, Jackson.	122 65
29,	services in collecting specific taxes, by order of the board of auditors	100 00
No date,	expenses attending board meeting	18 42
	1 day telephone company	5 25
Nov. 24,	expenses collecting specific taxes, Wisconsin Central R. R. Co.	47 75
Dec. 27,	services on the land board, 1893	72 00
	Total	$1,489 34

The total amount received by Mr. Turner and his son during 1893 will come close to $6,000. There is no means of telling how much of the expense is legitimate.

Mr. Turner will no doubt claim that all his charges are entirely legal. *Perhaps* they are. But if so the people will soon see to it that such plundering is made illegal.

This condition of things is not pleasant to contemplate. Next issue we shall hope to make comparisons with former years. The gentlemen involved may claim precedent for their actions. If they do, it will not justify the methods. And we doubt, from a cursory examination, if past records will begin to approach in amount those given above.

GRANGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 30, 1894.

To the Senators and Representatives assembled in the Congress of the United States:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, have been appointed a committee of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry to urge before your honorable body such legislation as is deemed by our Order essential to the prosperity of the agricultural interests of our country, and in attempting to discharge this duty we find it necessary to emphatically object to some of the changes proposed in the agricultural schedule by the so called Wilson tariff bill, and in so doing we have nothing to say for or against protection as a policy of the government; but as a revenue measure, every American citizen is interested.

We deem it the true policy of the national government to collect its revenues, as much as possible, from duties on imports, as being a system of taxation more equitable and less burdensome when justly distributed than direct taxation upon the industries and property of our people, thus leaving this class of subjects to the states for taxation for the collection of their revenues, as they can not levy an import tax under the constitution of the general government. Another reason why foreign trade should pay import duties is that our government must maintain wharves and warehouses for the accommodation of their trade, and this trade should justly pay for this privilege out of which it is proposed to gain a livelihood.

The members of our Order, of course, differ in their views upon the details of equitable tariff legislation. It is not the duty of the Order to interfere with the free exercise of the rights of our members as citizens.

When the people at the ballot box decide any issue raised by the political parties on general principles, our Order cheerfully accepts the situation, and only insists that the policy thus endorsed shall be fairly carried into effect without any discrimination against the farmer, or any class or interest in our country.

When the people decided for the protective policy at the polls we asked congress that in the proposed tariff revision agriculture should receive the same consideration as did other interests. Our demands were respectfully and fully considered, and, with one exception, all that we asked was incorporated in the tariff laws of our country, and the farmers were largely incidentally protected in the American markets, and as a result realized better prices for hay, barley, vegetables, potatoes, beans, live stock, poultry, eggs, tobacco, fruits and many other products, which were not oppressive to those engaged in other vocations.

In the change of the political situation of our country our farmers had reason to believe that in the revision of the tariff, placing it on a new basis, it would be so adjusted that duties would be imposed largely on luxuries and such products as might be imported that would directly come in competition with American agricultural productions and American manufacturers, which were essential to give employment to American labor and capital. In fact this was guaranteed in the Chicago platform of the present party.

The legislative committee of the National Grange, at the special session of congress advised the committee of Ways and Means, of the importance of taking care of the agricultural interests in drafting a revised tariff bill.

Had the committee reported a bill in strict conformity with the decision of the people at the polls we should have nothing to say against it, but because the proposed legislation is very unjust, in so far as it pertains to the farmers, and unfairly discriminates against the interests of agriculture by virtually abandoning the New England, New York and coast trade to Canada and other foreign countries, by reason of proximity and cheap water transportation, which in effect bring the producers in foreign countries closer to these markets than

Continued on page 5,

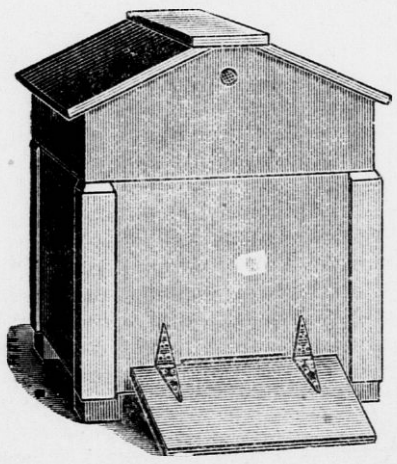
Field and Stock.

BEE KEEPING.

HIVES AND FIXTURES.

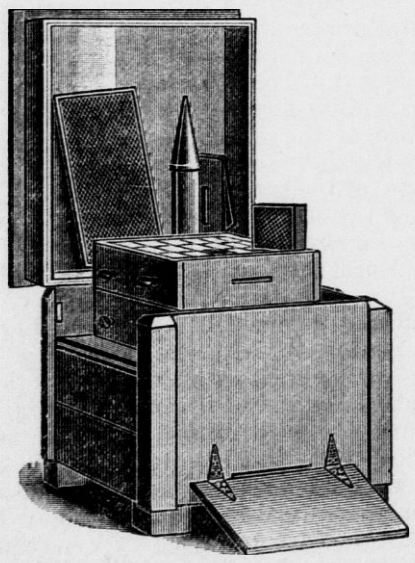
To the beginner in bee keeping perhaps there is no one thing of more importance to him than the hives and fixtures he is to use. If he has no settled convictions as to whether he is going to winter on summer stands or in the cellar, I should advise him to take the advice of some friend of experience as near his locality as possible, for there is as much difference in localities in wintering as in the amount of honey gathered. When I commenced, some years ago, I had neither experience, convictions, or friends that had practical experience, that I could apply to, and if I had the money that I have expended in experiments it would add largely to my profits. But now with my own experience and the information that I have gleaned from others, I am fully convinced that for Michigan and other states in this latitude there is nothing equal to a chaff or double walled hive for both winter and summer. The bees seem to make the best preparations for winter so far as concentrating their brood nest and capping their stores. It is seldom we have a winter so severe that bees do not have several cleansing flights during the winter. This is very beneficial to them, and particularly so in case their winter stores are not first class. With the knowledge I now have, I have adopted the hive illustrated below, and with me and the hundreds of others whose unsolicited testimonials I have it has been a success for the past ten years.

HILTON'S IMPOVED CHAFF HIVE.
(CLOSED.)



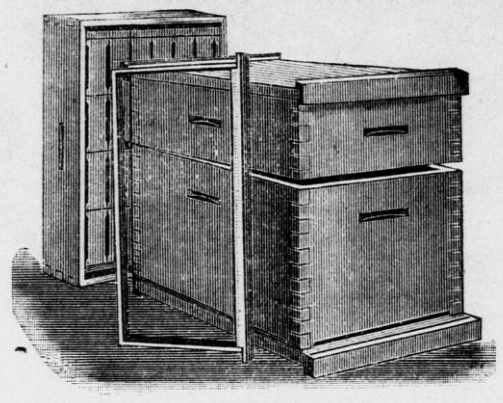
The next important feature about a hive is early spring, and with the many and sudden changes of this latitude the double walled hive plays an important part as the bees and brood are at all times protected. Bees remain more quiet in the spring and are not attracted by every glimpse of sunshine as they are in single walled hives, to be caught by the chilling winds of spring never to return to the hive; then I believe bees wintered on summer stands are more hardy in the spring than those wintered in the cellar, and as a result there is less spring dwindling, which is more to be dreaded than wintering. Then the surplus cases are better protected from the sudden changes in spring and fall, and from the intense heat of midsummer. Bees will enter them earlier in spring, and finish them later in the fall, and when it is so warm that hardly a bee can stay in a single walled hive for fear of melting the combs, and will be clustered outside the hives, those in double walled hives will be at work, especially if the covers are raised three or four inches to admit of a circulation of atmosphere around the surplus cases, and at the same time shading them from the rays of the sun. The cut below will illustrate, and as the covers are all hinged at the back of the hives there is no danger of their sliding off or being blown off by the wind. I will say more about surplus cases in another article, as these are important factors in the production of honey.

HILTON'S HIVE OPEN, SHOWING HILTON'S IMPROVED "T" SUPER.



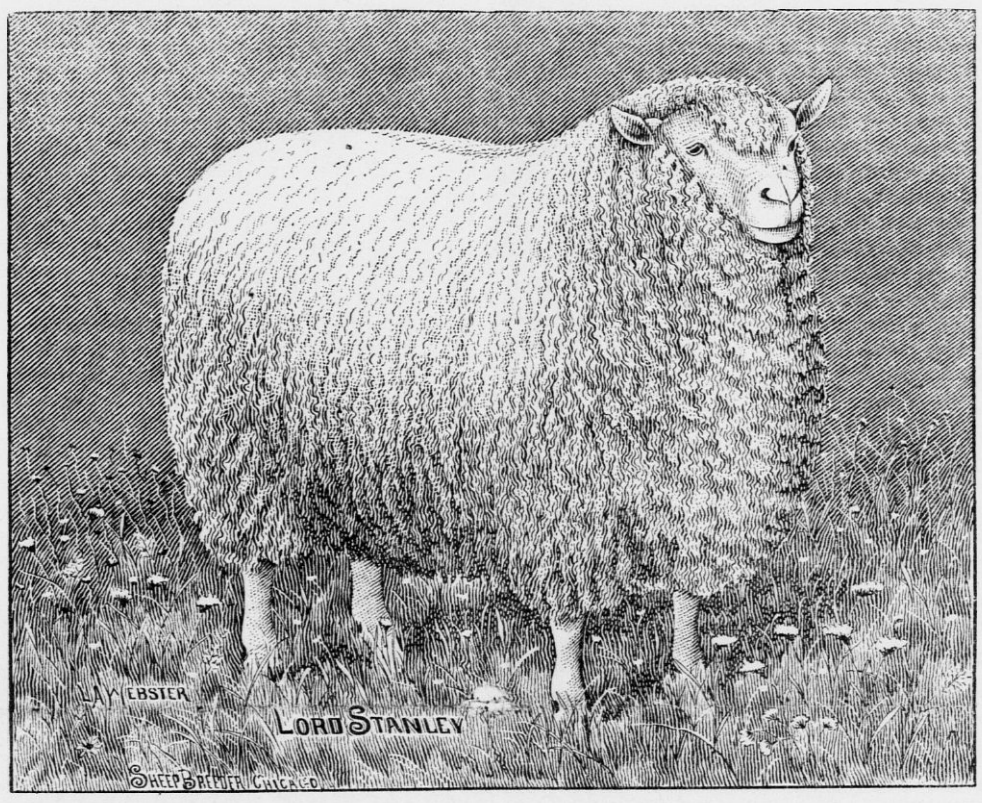
Were I compelled to use a cheaper hive, or did I feel that I could winter successfully in the cellar or any other winter repository, there is no hive in my mind that compares favorably, either for cheapness, utility, or durability, to the dovetailed hive illustrated below.

IMPROVED DOVETAILED HIVE.



These can be had with either one or two surplus cases for comb honey, and contain movable frames for the sections. By removing these, two comb honey cases make a super for extracting purposes. The cases can be used either on the dovetailed hive or the double walled hive, there being room enough in the upper portion of this double walled hive to receive two of these cases, as the lower story or brood nest, which can also be used for an extracting super. We have also demonstrated that a colony can be successfully wintered in the dovetailed hive by placing it in the upper story of a chaff hive and making an entrance at the back end. GEO. E. HILTON.

Fremont.



LINCOLN SHEEP.

H. A. DANIELLS.

I have been asked why I have faith in Lincoln sheep, and why I regard them as especially the sheep for Michigan?

I might answer the first question in a few words, viz: I have found them the heaviest shearers of choice fine, long wool of any breed. As a mutton breed they are in sheep what Durhams are in cattle; a large animal with good front, a magnificent loin and ham; in fact they put on meat where it is of most value when cut up on the block.

As breeders they are second to none; a majority of the ewes raising twins and not a few having triplets; and they furnish milk enough to grow the lambs very fast.

The Lincolns delight in rank herbage, as their native Lincolnshire is mostly a reclaimed marsh, therefore we claim they will do better on low land than any other breed.

The popularity of the breed is shown by the growth of the association; with nine members December, 1891, we began to register, and December 21, 1892, had 197 animals registered, while in December, 1893, we had over 1,000 registered, 52 members and 40 stockholders, and the association declared a 28 per cent dividend at the last annual meeting.

As a breed for crossing on other breeds I can say from experience that I verily believe there are no two breeds that cross as well as the Lincoln and the Merino; although those who have tried it say they cross very successfully on the Leicester and Shropshire. In crossing on the Merino I have found the second cross superior to the first, which is not the case with other mutton breeds crossed on the Merino, as the second Lincoln Merino cross hold their weight of fleece and of the very choicest quality. Such wool was quoted in the Chicago market last May at 25½ and 26 cents; it was six inches in length with a good crimp, and very fine for that length. I wish we had 200 more flocks of Lincolns in Michigan.

The plate is a good representation of the English bred Lincoln ram Lord Stanley, No. 565, owned by H. A. Daniells, Elva, Michigan; sire Uniformity, who was the sire of three rams that sold for over $800. Lord Stanley was bred by H. Dudding, Riby Grove, Lincolnshire, England, and in good flesh will weigh 350 pounds.

His lambs can be picked out by their resemblance to their sire.

WHEAT IN INGHAM.

Geo. H. Proctor of White Oak, Ingham county, in replying to our queries concerning wheat, says that in that part of the county they are raising less wheat than formerly. In place of it the acreage is being put into beans and hay. Rye is used a little in rotation and farmers are going into the specialties to a very limited extent.

BILL NYE ON FARMING.

Many theories have been advanced by editorial farmers for the hard times among agriculturists, but I incline to believe it as a falling off in the use of bran. I have a piquant little taffy-colored Jersey cow on my country seat who was, a year ago, a mental and physical wreck. She suffered from insomnia and life seemed to her altogether unlovely. Her only remaining offspring had been kidnapped, and was said to have been in the soup—mock-turtle soup. She pined and fretted a good deal, and this preyed upon her vitality, impairing digestion and threatening her with hollow-horn and early death. I got her a large quantity of bran and made a pleasant and soothing mash upon her by means of it. At first she would insert her nose in it up to the top of the lower eyelid, and then looking far over the purple hills, she would blow this bran mash across the state, and what did not go up the sleeves of my overcoat would chink up the barn and freckle our family carriage. But after awhile she ate it almost greedily and soon the birds sang again in her sorrowing heart. She forgot her grief, had no more acidity of stomach, flashes of heat or sinking, ringing in the ears, dizziness or tired feeling, and now she is perfectly well. Last fall she ate not only her three meals a day, but also a scarlet geranium belonging to my wife, a Mackinac straw hat of mine, two yards of brocaded ribbon from the costume of a young lady from Chicago, who was patting her on the head, four dollars' worth of gladiolus bulbs, a child's shirt, and a dish of blanc mange which was cooling on the rain-water barrel for the pastor.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill said in 1858: When a money pressure overtakes the country, like that through which we are just passing, in searching for its cause no one thinks of charging it upon agriculturists. They are not only industrious, but frugal. Thrift is their cardinal virtue. They do not produce, vend or consume luxuries. They hasten slowly and go untouched of all epidemical speculations. But when the crisis comes—when commerce, manufactures, banks, and even government itself, quail beneath the storm—all eyes turns to the hardy tillers of the soil for relief. They stand, as they always stand, with enough for themselves and something to spare.

The agriculture of the future will develop possibilities in the way of increased production that are almost undreamed of now. Some of these days we shall see intensive methods applied to the production of grain crops, with results that are now hardly imagined.—*Maine Farmer.*

For pity's sake don't think of stopping the visits of the GRANGE VISITOR to my address. Find pay for current year enclosed.

WM. ANDERSON.

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

Thinking that it might be of interest to many to preserve some statistics relative to the number and value of the leading kinds of live stock in the United States, we give the following table, taken from the report of the statistician of the department of agriculture.

Estimated number of animals on farms and ranches, total value of each kind, and average price, January, 1894.

States and Territories.	Horses.			Milch cows.			Oxen and other cattle.			Sheep.			Hogs.		
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.
Maine	116,604	$63.07	$7,354,453	177,602	$21.37	$3,795,355	130,528	$24.37	$3,181,617	326,927	$2.05	$671,855	79,995	$8.69	$695,476
New Hampshire	56,741	57.58	3,267,145	112,585	21.81	2,455,479	92,898	22.69	2,107,888	115,471	2.38	274,821	51 658	10 42	538,151
Vermont	94,825	54.54	5,171,851	246,022	25.25	6,212,056	152,681	19.67	3,003,164	280,170	2.16	604,719	76,268	9.11	695,032
Massachusetts	65,760	73.08	4,802,581	178,135	32.50	5,789,388	86,422	26.71	2,308,502	51,441	3.65	187,760	63,895	11.34	724,622
Rhode Island	10,443	95.43	996,565	24,765	26.60	658,749	11,713	21.13	247,451	11,279	3.65	41,168	13,481	11.28	152,064
Connecticut	45,766	89.95	4,116,471	137,582	28.94	3,981,623	76,886	27.65	2,125,980	39,930	3.46	138,014	53,786	10.78	579,596
New York	702,821	71.81	50,466,294	1,572,413	25.78	40,587,581	706,597	26.16	18,484,989	1,388,051	2.85	3,962,885	658,605	9.02	5,940,680
New Jersey	83,321	85.27	7,105,087	190,734	35.20	6,713,837	52,641	29.11	1,532,272	57,571	4.08	235,177	182,830	10.84	1,981,880
Pennsylvania	659,484	63.77	42,053,101	938,382	25.55	23,975,660	737,919	21.64	15,965,972	1,473,494	3.07	4,530,700	1,033,517	8.78	9,077,483
Delaware	29,386	50.53	1,484,924	33,836	24.50	828,982	26,544	17.44	462,924	12,873	3.18	40,968	52,167	3.80	198,234
Maryland	136,359	63.37	8,641,027	147,526	23.63	3,486,039	112,644	21.79	2,454,883	145,446	3.08	447,843	328,732	7.10	2,335,475
Virginia	251,145	56.04	14,074,839	276,617	18.08	5,001,235	411,006	15.10	6,206,936	488,432	2.55	1,247,651	920,228	4.41	4,060,044
North Carolina	134,517	72.20	9,712,005	274,794	14.99	4,119,162	386,463	11.15	4,308,446	376,309	1.49	559,195	1,334,966	3.99	5,328,916
South Carolina	62,635	81.92	5,130,853	125,619	20.47	2,571,421	161,668	12.10	1,955,390	78,384	1.58	123,690	767,521	5.43	4,165,799
Georgia	105,984	73.47	7,786,699	312,742	16.44	5,141,478	557,645	9.59	5,359,268	411,169	1.57	646,687	1,791,567	4.16	7,454,352
Florida	33,144	66.40	2,200,674	114,332	13.68	1,564,062	375,981	8.28	3,111,393	112,885	1.79	202,335	388,074	2.38	924,548
Alabama	119,806	57.31	6,866,130	311,743	12.45	3,881,200	545,134	6.85	3,735,805	343,832	1.22	421,057	1,514,249	3.29	4,988,693
Mississippi	164,250	52.69	8,654,912	302,959	12.91	3,911,201	555,588	7.68	4,268,363	415,855	1.42	588,435	1,577,208	3.47	5,478,907
Louisiana	130,804	46.24	6,047,731	175,784	16.50	2,900,436	391,131	9.06	3,544,504	184,273	1.52	279,634	806,168	3.75	3,019,904
Texas	1,183,895	27.20	32,203,376	808,515	13.84	11,189 848	6,591,787	9.50	6 ,604,840	3,814,405	1.33	5,075,065	2,555,459	4.29	10,973,142
Arkansas	196,545	45.58	8,958,806	328,697	10.76	3,536,780	654,376	7 02	4,593,263	228,310	1.34	307,054	1,547,689	3.21	4,961,892
Tennessee	334,408	56.34	18,839,662	351,499	16.45	5,782,159	575,206	10.44	6,006,704	519,770	1.81	939,952	1,930,049	4.80	9,265,780
West Virginia	163,312	46.46	7,586,792	182,265	19.15	3,490,375	354,376	15.20	5,387,721	765,705	2.12	1,619,772	407,344	4.85	1,975,698
Kentucky	430,941	56.24	24,237,842	329,552	20.39	6.719,565	599,004	15.72	9,417,597	1,163,098	2.41	2,797,483	1,794,849	4.79	8,595,892
Ohio	864,360	54.85	47,408,255	767,735	25.94	19,915,046	803,236	20.89	16,780,881	3,765,704	2.26	8,506,725	2,350,838	6.40	15,046,303
Michigan	503,779	60.22	30,335,949	468,711	28.27	13,250,460	472,397	20.10	9,494,654	2,392,617	2.29	5,469,523	720,766	7.16	5,161,405
Indiana	761,954	50.31	38,331,985	656 982	24.16	15,872,685	904,001	20.11	18,178,747	972,345	2.39	2,325,654	1,815,638	6 63	12,033,324
Illinois	1,308,771	43.40	56,799,353	1,039,121	25.12	26.102,720	1,553,383	18.66	28,984,266	1,032,976	2.37	2,450,632	3,412,454	7.01	23,988,664
Wisconsin	475,674	57.17	27,193,118	787,390	24.34	19,165,073	779,224	17.52	13,651,693	1,066,376	2.16	2,304,225	930,228	7.87	7,317,171
Minnesota	498,772	59 43	29 640,542	577,196	19.42	11,209,146	778,038	13.74	10,687,365	514,939	2.19	1,128,129	566,967	7.38	4,184,216
Iowa	1,367,329	43.73	59,792,200	1,278,231	23.57	30,127,805	2,731,385	19.79	54,064,497	775,222	2.54	2,004,724	5,996,179	8.24	49,403,718
Missouri	1,008,361	38.25	38,569,008	784,841	17.67	13,868,140	1,850,175	15.20	28,120,259	1,000,953	1.91	1,914,023	3,709,517	4.86	18,035,671
Kansas	950,564	40.42	38,421,979	668,914	18.15	12,140,789	1,978,322	16.54	32,713,134	323,392	2.97	635,789	2,249,744	6.83	15,364,873
Nebraska	708,457	41.08	29,106,808	535,536	19.61	10,501,861	1,613,223	16.70	26,941,631	277,952	2.31	643,014	2,088,964	8.05	16,811,981
South Dakota	290,862	45.82	13,328,256	290,550	19.12	5,555,316	467,400	16.10	7,523,317	336,960	2.25	759,642	241,643	7.50	1,812,081
North Dakota	163,499	57.72	9,436,849	140,700	19.79	2,784,453	250,566	16.84	4,219,914	370,880	2.03	754,073	99,275	6.59	654,226
Montana	196,519	26.00	5,108,703	36,419	24.67	898,457	1,056,952	15.73	16,627,979	2,780,908	1.76	4,891,895	39,388	9.22	363,036
Wyoming	82,524	24.09	1,988,009	17,815	24.60	438,249	852,437	13.99	11,923,042	1,198,567	2.17	2,606,284	15,834	6.73	106,530
Colorado	194,731	30.27	5,894,768	76,124	23.06	1,755,419	996,301	15.53	15,468,[illegible]76	1,293,058	1.85	2,396,295	26,021	7.39	192,424
New Mexico	92,963	15.80	1,468,507	18,400	20.20	368,000	1,224,546	9.44	11,556,533	2,921,188	1.26	3,689,169	27,521	7.43	204,590
Arizona	52,697	21.75	1,146,160	14,878	17.50	260,365	649,502	11.25	7,306,898	691,246	1.75	1,209,681	19,536	7.25	141,636
Utah	69,112	21.94	1,516,265	56,143	18.00	1,010,574	351,584	11.59	4,075,882	1,905,819	1.63	3,098,480	51,850	8.46	438,887
Nevada	55,793	23.60	1,316,764	18,196	29.30	533,143	259,078	12.97	3,360,732	544,077	2.14	1,164,162	11,590	8.75	101,366
Idaho	144,688	48.00	6,945,024	30,419	21.67	659,180	429,947	12 50	5,374,338	779,547	2.25	1,753,981	58,725	8.15	478,609
Washington	198,076	40.59	8 040,067	108,535	28.72	3,117,125	408,293	20 79	8,487,108	832,063	2.39	1,989,796	162,977	5.51	897,678
Oregon	235,607	29.49	6,947,718	110,398	21.35	2,356,997	804,543	14.97	12,041,277	2,529,759	1.75	4,433,403	210,747	4.65	979,805
California	513,636	41 98	21,562,949	329,161	25.82	8,498,937	925,578	16.17	14,962,157	3,918,157	1.81	7,074,625	435,663	5.57	2,4[illegible]7,342
Oaklahoma	29,515	39.50	1,165,843	20,275	18.00	364,950	121,219	15.50	1,878,895	18,222	3.10	38,266	24,158	5.25	126,830
Total	16,081,139	$47.83	$769,224,799	16,487,400	$21.77	$358,998,661	36,608,168	$14.66	$536,789,747	45,048,017	$1.98	$89,186,110	45,206,498	$5.98	$270,384,626

Woman's Work.

THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

'Twas in my budding manhood, I left my father's home
And loving friends behind me, in distant lands to roam;
The world was wide before me, I sought to view it o'er,
And gain whatever fortune it had for me in store.

My hopes were high and ardent, they held me like a spell,
As to my frlends and loved ones, I said a long farewell;
And father said "Good bye John, where e'er you go be true,
And never give us reason to be ashamed of you."

Full forty years had vanished, long years of toil and gain,
And never to the old home had I been back again;
My friends were not forgotten, we dwelt so far apart
That they were but a memory engraven on the heart.

Those years have left me wrinkled, my hair is thin and gray;
I'm visiting the old home but do not care to stay,
For all are gone who loved me, there's no one left to cheer;
The place is home no longer, for mother is not here.

The merry brook is swirling and babbling sweet and low,
Just as it swirled and babbled those forty years ago;
But fences block the pathway, the rustic bridge is gone,
And so are all the oak trees that stood upon the lawn.

My father's old log cabin no longer I can find;
There's little that I used to love, that now is left behind;
A finer house, and larger, usurps the cabin's place;
And all I meet are strangers, not one familiar face.

My parents both are resting upon the shining shore.
And brother Tom went sailing—we never saw him more;
And Willie was a soldier, they left him with the slain;
And Katie wed a doctor—we never met again.

The world has used me kindly, I've money and to spare;
A loving wife to cheer me, and children strong and fair.
I've house and lands in plenty, and neighbors kind and true,
And flocks and herds and grain fields, as fine as ever grew.

But still, 'mid all the blessings that crown my worldly lot,
My heart kept backward turning to father's humble cot;
To satisfy its yearnings, I've wandered back again,
But oh! there's no one here now who used to meet me then.

Though things have sadly altered and nothing is the same,
And some dear dreams are shattered, I'm more than glad I came;
For, back to wife and children, my heart turns strong and true;
How dear to me my blessings are,—before I never knew.

—F. HODGMAN.

Climax.

KINDNESS.

Kindess will go farther and yield more happiness in this world than all the haughtiness we can possibly assume. How much easier, too, is it to act kindly to our fellow men, even to the useful and faithful domestic animals about us, than to affect a rude and boisterous demeanor, which is sure not only to make others despise us, but on reflection, to cause us to despise ourselves. A kind, sympathizing word from the lips falls like oil upon the ruffled waters of the human breast. And this is the great secret in the success of business, why some are successful and others unfortunate.

And this should be impressed upon the mind of every one, that nothing is more valuable and more easily purchased than good nature. Any one with a pleasant disposition finds friends everywhere and makes friends where people of a contrary nature see only enemies.

Good nature is one of the best gifts of providence. Like the pure sunshine, it gladdens, enlivens, and cheers in the midst of anger and revenge. It is good nature that elevates, purifies, and exalts. The reverse degrades, debases, and destroys. Who will not strive to possess this glorious trait of character? A kind word may fall like drops of rain upon the drooping flowers.

Every kind act you bestow will have its influence and eternity will reveal it. The kind charity you have bestowed upon the poor beggar; the tears that you have wiped away; the glass of cold water you have lifted to parched lips, have had their effect. You will remember them in the hours of affliction and death. If the angry and revengeful person would only govern his passions and light the lamp of affection in his heart, that it might stream out in his features and actions, he would discover a wide difference in his communion with the world. Let any person put the question to himself, whether under any circumstances he can resist continued kindness, and the voice of affection will answer that good is omnipotent in overcoming evil.

Sometimes people think very little of the value of a bow or smile, or a friendly salutation. Yet how small the cost, and how often great the return! A nod, a kind look, have gained more friends than wealth and learning put together. Be kind, for memory is an angel that comes in the night time, and folding its wings beside us, silently whispers in our ears our faults or our virtues and either disturbs or soothes our repose. Every great and noble feeling which we exercise, every good action which we perform, is a round in the ladder which leads up to Heaven. How sweet the remembrance of a kind act as we rest on our pillow or rise in the morning! It gives us delight. Who will not try to be kind? Who will not try to do good? Who will not visit those who are afflicted in mind and in body? Who will not make kindness a stepping stone to Heaven?

REBECCA E. RIGELMAN.

Acme Grange.

EDUCATION.

MRS. AMELIA PEAKE.

What a wonderful meaning the word education implies, and how many people there are that do not give it the consideration it deserves, especially parents!

It seems to me that if parents have an education they would appreciate it enough to see that their children are educated, and if they have none, I should think they would see the need of it every day, so that either way they would be very much interested in the child's gaining one; yet there are some that seem indifferent about the matter.

If it were possible for the young to understand how much they would appreciate an education when they are more advanced in years, many there would be that would grasp it while it was within their reach.

I sometimes wonder what the children of today would do if they had the difficulties to encounter that the children of fifty years ago had.

One of our great statesmen, and I think it was Lincoln, did his "ciphering" on a board, with a piece of coal for a pencil, and the light of an old-fashioned fireplace in place of a lamp; but those days are gone by, and I think there has never been a time when so much thought was given to the best methods of instructing the young, to a thorough education, as the present, and this is as it should be.

There are a great many people who, having passed the age of going to school, can gain useful knowledge by spending a few moments each day reading some good book or paper. Some say they do not have time to read, but my dear sisters, we might say we did not have time to eat, or sleep, but we usually take time for that, and we can just as well take a little time to read. I think we will be just as rich, live longer, and know more what is going on in the world while we do live.

Domestic economy is by no means to be omitted from a complete education.

We sometimes hear the remark made that a great many of our criminals are foreigners While I do not wish to dispute that I will say that whether foreign or American born, they are largely ignorant people.

A great many financial failures are caused by the party, or parties, not being educated for the field of labor they have entered upon. It used to be thought that if a person didn't know enough to do anything else that he could be a farmer, but it has been proven that they are not the most successful. No person expects to become a lawer, preacher, school teacher, or physician, without first fitting himself for the situation, and the farmer needs to be fitted just as well.

When we take it into consideration the amount of pleasure and amusement to be obtained from a knowledge of music, and also the number of different occasions on which it is appropriate, it by no means should be left out of a complete education.

Last, but not least, let us gain a knowledge of the laws of health. A sound mind cannot long be maintained in a sick body. It is my impression that the health of some whole families of children is injured by the parents not being educated in regard to the laws of health. The human system is nothing more than a machine, and more complicated than ever gotten up by human hands.

All the bolts, bars, cogs, bands, etc., about machinery have a duty to perform. Just so every artery, vein, tendon and cord, has a duty to perform in the human system, and if any one gets out of order the whole system is affected. The better care a person takes of their health the longer livelihood they are blessed with.

To be content with the present would prevent all progress, so let us all feel that

"New occasions teach new duties,
Times make ancient things uncouth,
He must then be up and doing,
Who would keep abreast the truth."

Portland.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

February 21. Mother proposed we give all the bedding in use a wind bath today, as the heavy blankets and comforts must be on duty several weeks before the spring cleansing and packing away; so, forthwith the Restly's "bed 'n beddin'" flapped for three hours in the breezes and sunshine.

We treated our wool work dresses, that the cold has forced us to wear for a while, in the same way, and as I pinned them to the line I fancied I saw scent of broths and smoke of griddle cakes waft over neighbor Gay's cornfield. Before the sun went down we brought all in and after warming them, put things to rights. For all the four winds of heaven have full play in the chambers every morning, they are wonderfully freshened and sweetened. "Ill blows the wind that profits nobody."

February 27. With the ironing came an "ironing day bill of fare" today. Beans formed the basis. For dinner, they were baked till dry and browned over in a shallow pan; we had, also, potatoes scalloped, and cabbage sliced and dressed with one half cup of vinegar, one-half cup cream, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful mustard; boiled together until thick. For variety in the dessert, instead of fruit jelly with boiled custard, was substituted coffee jelly made by pouring enough hot coffee to thicken it over a tablespoonful of corn starch wet with cold water. We sweeten, boil a moment, cool, put a spoonful to each plate of custard and serve with cream.

For supper, beans again, this time "Boston Bake," super ultra best dish for cold weather and easy to prepare when we must have a fire most of the day anyway. After parboiling the beans for dinner, took out two quarts into a crock, added a half cup of molasses, a dust of pepper, four ounces of salt pork, filled the crock with water, covered closely, baked all day, not allowing them to cook dry. Cucumber pickles, canned cherries, and fresh bread finished our tea.

We have been reading aloud tonight about Miss Peabody who died a few weeks ago. Such an energetic enthusiast! Such a fearless reformer as she was! What a wide, rich range of acquaintance with people and movements her ninety years offered her and how she improved it! I am glad to even read of such people. It touches the hem of their lives at least. This item from the *Boston Transcript* is interesting and well to make a note of, viz: "Not all the story of Elizabeth Peabody was told at the time of her death. It is known to many of her friends that she was engaged to be married to Nathaniel Hawthorne in her youth. Hawthorne had not yet met Sophia Peabody, her younger sister, who afterwards became his wife. He was instantly attracted to her upon meeting her, however, although the two young people strove against their mutual affection. It came to the knowledge of the elder sister, who told them at once that her heart had room for them together as well as separately, and she proved it in her life and by her devotion to them. Sophia Peabody made the famous bust of Laura Bridgman, and the sum of money she received for it from Dr. Howe paid for her wedding trosseau. Elizabeth Peabody was the heroine of Mrs. Browning's well known poem, 'Bertha in the Lane.' She outlived by many years the sister for whom she 'sewed the wedding gown,' and was a living heroine, instead of dying like the elder sister in the poem."

RUTH L. RESTLY.

LIFE AT ANN ARBOR.

All the best things in the way of mental feasts are spread for Ann Arborites. If they are not, no one misses them. One must choose what he will have and what he can take along with the work-a-day life that comes to most of us.

When the woman's suffrage convention appeared on the menu card, fealty to the Grange whispered, "You are in duty bound to take that," and I took it, or a taste of it. Misses Susan B. Anthony and Anna Shaw were chief speakers to crowded houses two and three times a day for about half a week. The town had an opportunity to be converted. Many were. Women had their way that week. For myself, I had never heard a suffrage speech. I had wondered why the Grange voted every year, without a dissent, in favor of woman's vote. I went to see if these women could tell me why it was so. Perhaps they did. If they did, it was by looking at the question from a different point of view from my friend, Mrs. Colburn, in the VISITOR of January 18.

They asked for the ballot, not because women would vote all alike, or all right any more than all men do;—not because all women wanted to vote, or would vote, or were prepared to vote, any more than all men; not because all sin, and suffering, and injustice would be done away with, but because of citizenship, of equality in the home, and the unstableness of laws affecting her until she has a voice in making them. I had had an idea that these leaders claimed the dawn of millenium will come when we vote, but they did not, only the justness of their right to vote, let come what would. They urged that no woman, with all the privileges *she* wants, should debar *other* women from their simple rights by their indifference to this question.

Miss Shaw convulsed her audience in telling that the young people whom she marries (she is a minister, you know) always live happily together. Their extreme felicity, she explains, is due to the fact that any man who is willing to be married by a woman will be willing to make concessions and so live amicably with a woman.

Whatever the personal verdict on the mere question of voting, by those who heard these two witty, zealous women, may be, I predict their coming here will stir up musty law books until there is a better understanding of such subjects as the following, which, also, I suggest for topics for Grange programs, viz., rights of husband and wife; property rights of woman, including her clothes and burial lot; right to will away children; rights of parent and child, Michigan statutes relating to women, number of women taxpayers and amount of their taxable property; and, is it the justness of law or the goodness of men that protects women in many cases?

Mr. Louis F. Post, of "single tax" persuasion, with his interesting bride, has lately made Ann Arbor a center from which to go out to lecture in other cities of the state. He says Michigan is well up in his ideas.

Ex-Gov. Luce represented the farmers here in a series of addresses being given on the various vocations of life before the Students Christian Association. He had a bright and interested audience who gave the very closest attention to one of his happiest speeches.

JENNIE BUELL.

The Juveniles.

MORNING AND EVENING.

I send him away in the morning
When the sun is low in the east,
And he does not mind our parting,
Does not mind it in the least,
For, in the school-room, I tell him
Is the place for a boy to be,
So we say good-by with many a smile
And he throws back a kiss to me.

But oh! at last in the evening
When the sun is low in the west,
I see him coming home to me,
My dearest and my best!
I forget what I say in the morning,
And I think we both agree
That in mother's lap by the fireside
Is the place for a boy to be.

Harper's Young People.

LITTLE MOUSE.

LADY—Wherefore dost thou, little mouse,
Steal the sugar in my house?

MOUSE—Dearest lady, oh forgive,
I've four children, where I live;
Very hungry still are they;
Let me have it, lady, pray.

The lady looked on with friendly eyes,
And said: "Well Mouse, you may keep your prize,
For I am going, just like you,
To feed my child, who is hungry, too."
So Mousie ran off, oh! with what speed,
And the lady went gaily her child to feed.

—*From Hey's Rhymes.*

OUT OF THE POPPER.

Lucy Hayes tipped out a popperful of corn just as her mother entered the room.

"How very pretty it is, mother!" she said, offering a heaping handful.

Her mother smiled and nodded. Then she went to the closet and brought Lucy two little packages, one of pink and one of blue sugar. "These were left from the last birthday celebration," she said. "There is not enough left to decorate a cake, but plenty to color pop-corn."

If well done, crystallized pop-corn is as nice as candy. Have your corn well popped, no hard kernels or unpopped corn it it.

Boil a cup of sugar in a third of a cup of water until it strings from the spoon. Drop in a little essence of any kind, and pour it all over the dish of corn, having some one else tossing it about with two forks while you do it. When cool, it should be dry enough to put in candy bags, each bursting, flower-like grain glittering with its sugar coating. The children made a dish of the white corn first; then colored half of the remaining candy with pink sugar, and half with blue, as their mother had suggested; then tossed them all together in a glass platter, and piled it high with glistening red, white, and blue.

"Give me a dozen of your largest ones," said Mrs. Hayes. "My embroidery scissors too, and the sharp penknife in my work-basket. Then bring me your paint box."

She looked over the handful of pop-corn eagerly tendered her, and selected one with five petals, or branches, as you might call them.

The middle one turned up, and the four others made clumsy little legs to support the rounded top.

Two snipps of the scissors, a little trimming of the sharp penknife, and the front of the popped corn looked something like a lamb's head. The legs were made more shapely too, and then a few touches of brown and pink paint made eyes and nose for a very small sheep indeed.

The children shouted, "Mother! how cunning!" and watched with eager interest as she made a dozen more, and set them in a bunch together.

"You must make great flocks of them, children. It will take more than one rainy day to get enough. Part of you can work at the flock, and the rest must build sheds and pastures of those brown kernels that didn't pop well."

"But how, mother?" exclaimed Lucy. "See, they are as slippery as if they were varnished."

Her mother sent into the kitchen for some flour and water, and mixed them into a stiff dough.

"This is our mortar," she said, gaily.

On a board, she laid out a long, narrow shed with dough, gently pressing in the kernels of corn afterward. A tiny pinch of dough here and there, and the corns irregularly placed, laid endwise, sidewise, on end, and flat, made a very pretty imitation of a stone wall. When finished, it was put into a slow oven until the dough was stiff and hard.

Roofing with pasteboad, with imitation shingles painted on it, and surrounding the open sheds by similiar stone(?) walls to make yards, with pasteboard troughs, and gates cut from pasteboard to imitate bars, made the whole thing a very cunning and accurate picture of their father's stock yards.

The lambs and sheep were not so accurate, of course; but they did very well, and furnished amusement and occupation for many hours.

And the corn that was not made into balls, or sheep, or fences, or sheds, or crystallized, or eaten fresh from the popper, they put into the coffee-mill, and after it was ground they moistened it with cream and sweetened it with sugar to make nocake. Ever eaten any? Try it.—*Jessie W. Morton, in Harper's Young People.*

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.

LANSING, MICH.

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OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects the Grange of Michigan has in view and the special lines along which it purposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all of these departments, so that by a more united effort we shall rapidly increase our numbers, extend our influence, and attain more and more completely those ends which we seek.

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement,

Financially,
Socially,
Mentally,
Morally.

WE BELIEVE

that this Improvement Can in Large Measure be Brought About:

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.

(b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.

2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.

(b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.

3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.

(b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.

(c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.

4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship.

(b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes, and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress, and morality.

Renew!

Read Prof. Shaw's article in this number.

We have a short department for the "Juveniles," that may interest the children in the VISITOR.

We suggest to the *Detroit Journal* that next time it send a farmer, instead of an "expert accountant," to look up the books at the capitol.

The Michigan Jersey cattle breeders association appointed a committee consisting of John I. Breck, J. N. McBride, Prof. C. D. Smith, as a legislative committee, to act with the legislative committees of the State Grange and farmers' club.

THE CONTEST.

The contest has closed and next issue we will announce the result. The contest was an experiment and has been fairly successful. No doubt if the hard times had not come on the result would have been even more gratifying.

HAS YOUR BROTHER RENEWED?

There are quite a number of names that we were obliged to cut from our list during January and February. We know that many of these, if not all of them, are Patrons who still want and need the VISITOR, and we suggest that the master of each Grange make a careful inquiry soon, to ascertain who do not take the VISITOR now, and if there are any such, urge them to renew at once.

NEWSPAPER SOCIALS.

The committees on Woman's Work in the Subordinate Granges are urged by the state committee to hold newspaper socials for the benefit of the GRANGE VISITOR. The state committee feel that they can do no better work at present than in helping to put the VISITOR on its feet. They suggested a plan in the last issue, and we hope that the Woman's Work committees of all the Granges will take this labor upon themselves and work heartily for the support of the VISITOR.

DO YOU WANT LEGISLATION?

Though it is almost a year before the next legislature shall convene, is it not good policy for the Granges to be discussing subjects that need legislative action? We suggest that lecturers choose the resolutions passed by the last State Grange, on legislative matters, and make them the basis for discussions. The Grange of Michigan should know next winter just what it wants of the legislature, and now is a good time to begin making up our mind.

Let us hear the result of your discussions on these topics.

PRIZE FIGHTING IN MICHIGAN.

The following appeared in one of our dailies last week:

DOWAGIAC, Mich., Feb. 21.—About fifty sports attended a prize fight at Townsend's hall, three miles from here, early this morning, in which Kelly of Grand Rapids completely knocked out his opponent, Hoadly of Benton Harbor, in the twenty-fifth round The purse was $50 and gate receipts. The Benton Harbor man was badly used up.

This is one of several prize fights which have been reported in our state recently. The law against prize fighting is quite stringent and we suggest that the powers that be exercise a little courage and shrewdness, and see that the law is enforced. The first section of the law reads as follows:

"Any person who shall hereafter be a party to, or engage in a prize fight, or any other fight in the nature of a prize fight, in this state, or who shall aid or abet therein, shall, on conviction, thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not exceeding five years, nor less than one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

The action of Governor Rich in removing the board of state Canvassers was right. No matter what the decision of the supreme court may be, the governor could do no other way and do his duty. And it can be said that, almost without exception, men of all parties are ready to defend his action. He has been kind, but firm; friendly, but immovable. The people of Michigan ought to be proud of their chief executive.

It is easy to cry stop, thief! But it's only now and then a man who tackles the thief. So it is easy to cry fraud! Corruption! Turn the rascals out! But it requires "sand," and a rugged vertebral column to call down crime in high places, especially when the delinquent is your personal and political friend. And we think that Governor Rich's action demands our unreserved commendation.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

It is a puerile excuse that the board of state Canvassers endeavored to advance as a reason why they were not guilty of gross neglect of duty. They asserted that the Governor delegated duties to subordinates, and that indeed it was foolish to expect state officers to perform personally all of the duties required of them by law.

It is true that the bulk of the work in the departments must be delegated to clerks. But who is responsible for the quality of the work done? The clerk? What nonsense! Every time a public official requires a subordinate to perform any duty, no matter how important, the official himself assumes full responsibility for its faithful fulfillment. The canvassing board "supposed" the returns had been made out correctly. But the returns were not correct. They were false by so great a discrepancy that it is hard to account for it on the ground of clerical error. Yet the false returns were signed by the board. If anything was wrong, their's is the blame.

Even if the law did not explicitly instruct them to personally canvass the returns, they would still be responsible for errors.

MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTES.

No doubt farmers' institutes are difficult to manage so that every one will be perfectly satisfied. But we don't believe that there is any excuse for the bungling manner in which some of those of the past winter were directed. In several cases the local committee had not been properly instructed, and attendance was consequently meagre. In many instances the college professors did not know Monday morning where they were due that week. In one case an institute was announced in the press on dates that would bring it on Saturday and Sunday. And when the president of the college stepped off the train at the place on Friday, according to his instructions, there was no institute at all arranged for. At another place the college professors were all a day late because of improper notification. If the board of Agriculture expects to give satisfactory service at the institutes they must take more pains in their management than they did this winter.

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE."

The grand jury has returned ten indictments for crimes against popular sovereignty. These indictments were not made for fun. Unquestionably there was plenty of evidence to warrant the action. But justice is not yet done. And justice will not be done until every man indicted has had a full and fair trial; until every innocent man has been proved guiltless; until every guilty man has received sentence of punishment commensurate with his offense.

No doubt powerful forces, political and otherwise, will operate during the trial of these men. Politicians may see party ruin staring them in the face; the natural sympathy of our citizens will go out to these men, hitherto of good repute; and wittingly or unwittingly, these factors will tend to be influential. But justice *must* be done,—done for justice' own sake, and done for the sake of that "free ballot and fair count" which are the very corner stone of our liberties.

WELL DONE.

There is a good deal of meaning in the work of the Ingham county grand jury. A score or more of our average citizens have for three weeks been endeavoring to place the blame for a very serious political crime. By the aid of an able and conscientious prosecuting attorney, they have at last arrived at some very definite conclusions. The chief glory in their work is not so much the fact that they have made the indictments, as that it has been an exercise of popular power, for right ends, without fear or favor. It is an illustration of what the people can do. It is a triumph of democracy. We hope that this lesson, the chiefest of all the lessons to be drawn from this investigation, will be thoroughly impressed upon every thoughtful citizen.

Let us apply the same broad spirit to all our acts as citizens, doing our highest duty to our state and nation irrespective of machine politics.

OUR WORK.

"We believe in striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood."

The Grange has a strong moral element in its makeup. It has no religious creed to promulgate, and never allows religious differences to arise among its members. Nevertheless, the Grange believes in morality, in righteousness, in truth. Faith, hope, love, fidelity to duty, are taught by precept as the cardinal virtues of a good Patron. No earnest, aspiring man or woman can be a member of the Grange without being impressed with its moral teachings. For in the Grange men learn to look upward into the face of God, forward into a more glorious life in the "great Grange above," neighborward into the hearts of those who need love, sympathy, and protection, and outward upon the stern duties that demand rugged effort and continued loyalty.

Naturally with such principles the Grange has found a work to perform. And that it has met the situation is best proved by the testimony of those who for long years have sat in Grange halls, and have there imbibed these high thoughts. There are today thousands of living witnesses to the noble precepts of our Order.

And just as clearly, if the Grange really holds to the truths announced above, there is yet a great work for it to do. Men are still ruled by selfishness. They are still in thralldom to prejudice. They have not yet broken the chains of appetite and passion. Woman has not entered into her full emancipation. Her rights of person, of property, of labor, are not all granted. She is not man's equal, either in sentiment or in law. Class distinctions are still strong. Class prejudices are easily aroused and are tardily allayed. Brotherly love languishes and dies. Suspicion, wrong, deceit, too often prevail.

Thus, brothers and sisters in the Grange, we have a noble work to do. Our mission is to elevate, to purify, to uplift. Let us be true to our call. Let us seek that plane of living where men are all strong in purpose and pure in personal thought and deed, where women are all delicate in sentiment and true to their own nature and destiny, where a man's a brother because he's a man, be he priest or banker, farmer or mechanic, rich or poor.

This is a part of our work as a Grange. This, indeed, is our highest work; for what is there nobler than to aspire and to labor for the reign of truth and righteousness?

EDUCATION IN PATRIOTISM.

We attended the Washington birthday exercises at the Agricultural College. They consisted of a very suggestive talk at the morning chapel, delivered by a talented Lansing pastor. But we thought, how inadequate a celebration of this holiday! To our remembrance, the college has not properly observed a single legal holiday in seven years, with perhaps two exceptions. The excuse always is that there is so much vacation that the time of the student must not be further robbed.

But we do not view it in that light. We believe that these holidays are educational. They are the sabbaths of patriotism—days when we should cease from our labors and take a look at our institutions, our history and our condition as a nation, and our duties as citizens. And why should not our colleges, which should be the conservators of the highest forms of patriotism, take time to observe these days in a manner befitting the college and the day?

This subject might perhaps not demand so serious consideration were it not a lamentable truth that there is dire need of instruction in the sort of patriotism referred to. Our colleges graduate too many men who shirk the responsibilities of the ballot. The college man ought to be a living embodiment of patriotic devotion. He ought to speak and act on the highest plane of civic duty. He ought to be a shining example of the true politician—a man who studies his country's needs, who takes his place in the ranks of voters, and who conscientiously works at the primaries and the polls. And it will do immense good if the students in our colleges shall take a little time, if need be, from their Greek, and conic sections, and chemistry, and study their duty as future citizens.

We recommend to the Agricultural College the suggestion that it take the initiative in this matter, and that in the future, by an afternoon or an evening program participated in both by students and outsiders, *all* of these patriotic holidays be observed.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

Some of us are too prone to drift along in careless indifference as to the tendencies of our government. So long as we are not personally inconvenienced by some political act we are apt to pursue our way in silence. We are glad to think that things are going well, that we have a model government, and that public matters arrange themselves about as nicely as could be expected.

But occasionally we are aroused from our slumbers by ominous sounds, and are led to inquire if all is well. Our own commonwealth has had some such awakenings recently. Most of us had held a very high regard for our supreme court. We had thought it above the contamination of politics. It seemed impossible that it could stoop toward methods for personal ends. But it did. It disgracefully lobbied for an increase in the salaries of its members. It not only asked members of the legislature to vote for the bill raising the salaries, but asked many members why they opposed the bill,—summoned them from the legislative hall, before its august presence, and inquired: "Why do you oppose this bill increasing our salaries?" And obviously endeavored to influence their votes on the subject. What a spectacle!

And as if that shame were not enough for a whole decade, our dreams have again

been disturbed, this time by the prostitution of the ballot in the highest electoral tribunal, the board of state Canvassers. Be they guilty of crime or of negligence, the will of the people was grossly overturned. We perhaps expect fraud in casting ballots and in the local counting, but that the board of last resort should fail to register the people's will was astounding. And we cannot help but ask, whither are we drifting? Is personal honor dead? Cannot we trust our public servants? We are not surprised that men hail their friends on the street and discuss in earnest tones these disgraceful proceedings.

But, citizens, you have a remedy. Make it your business to do your full duty as citizens. Attend every primary if you can. Do not dare help nominate a man who is not the soul of honor, no matter how good a fellow he may be. Do not dare vote for an improper candidate, if one is nominated against your will. Do not smirch your high privileges by voting for a man who has once betrayed you.

The Lecture Field.

SUGGESTIONS TO LECTURERS.

There are no two ways about it, *lecturers* are harnessed. Pomona's in the lead, with subordinates pulling right by the wheel most nobly. All eyes are turned that way. Masters, though lifting lustily on the load with one hand, do crack the whip with the other. The sisters and brothers of the office seem fairly vieing with each other in discharge of duties. It is a noble contention, for it is emulation of "who can best work and best agree." There will be no shirking very soon without being tried by a grand jury.

The spring months must be carried with no lack of zeal. And appeals come to suggest new incentives, and something yet untried, over which we have studied and pondered long. And know that our imaginative powers are not even equal to those who are working with us. And we have endeavored to spread the varied results of your tact and skill in reach of those inquiring. So we repeat, send to us or the VISITOR a synopsis of any new work tried which you like. Subjects are innumerable, and come to each other by watching the programs, practices, or plans.

Our most successfal lecturers are of that commanding turn or power, that they do not say, "*will you*," but they lay out the work, give it around and say "*you do this*," and we all realize in the Grange, that excuses are "ruled out" as "no good." Do not hesitate to delegate the full arrangement and control of some date to an assistant. Let him choose his help and run it. He may bring out in "lecture hour" members you could not. We feel to caution lecturers not to make programs too long, but succotashy; every one put on, want to be called. Avoid too many important topics suitable for discussion in the same programs. Better that you should divide the subject, giving sub-topics to different persons to lead out, thus allowing the company to give a subject a more complete handling, and allow all who wish it a chance to give their thoughts. They will feel that it is disposed of and that something has been accomplished. We cannot be too careful and bring out subjects for all sides of the house. We are raising something besides "*stock*," and cultivating something better than cabbage heads. The young cannot easily be driven into debate, but may be successfully led. Masters should not excuse lecturers or their assistants from taking charge of their programs even in public meetings. In open meetings our invited guests should often be called upon to take part, notifying them early of your assignment. This rests Grange talent.

We would be glad to see a suggestion of our National Lecturer carried out where it can be. Under charge of the county lecturer let each Grange furnish a person or persons to go around a circuit of three to six Granges and entertain them, thus forming for each Grange a sort of lecture course which would give one or two appointments per month, and could be arranged without expense, and where tried proves quite successful.

The "spirit moves" all along among frrmers just now. Move with it. The clubs are forming and not claiming to assume the position of the Grange as a complete association, they have a field auxiliary to the Grange and should be taken warmly by the hand.

A. J. C.

Thanks to the Grange the farmers are doing their own talking now-a-days and some of their thinking too.—*Our Grange Homes.*

The fraternity of the Grange begins to assert itself and farmers are beginning to trust each other far more than in the past. —*Our Grange Homes.*

F. H. R. C.

MOTTO—"*Begin; keep at it.*"

SOILS AND CROPS.

One of the most interesting books under the class "Soils and Crops," is the second book in the class, which bears the same title. "Soils and Crops" is a book of about 300 pages, in good type and binding, illustrated, and written by two men, Geo. E. Morrow, professor of agriculture in the university of Illinois, and Thos. F. Hunt, professor of agriculture in the Ohio state university. It attempts to "give a brief statement of the elementary principles and chief facts on the subjects of which it treats," and was especially designed for a course of reading for farmers. It will be found to be a good book to follow the reading of the "First principles of agriculture" as it deals more fully with a special branch of the general subject of agriculture. This book can be obtained from the secretary of the course, Prof. F. B. Mumford, Agricultural College, for 75 cents, regular price $1.

The best idea of the scope of the book can be obtained from glancing over the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. Plant food and growth.
2. Soils—classification, composition, origin, uses.
3. Soils—physical properties.
4. Soils—improvement by manuring.
5. Soils—improvement by drainage and irrigation.
6. Tillage—objects and methods.
7. Rotation of crops—reasons for.
8. Farm crops—classification, reasons for choice, improvement.
9. Wheat—history, production, uses, structure, composition.
10. Wheat—relations to climate, soils, manures.
11. Wheat—varieties, culture, harvest, diseases.
12. Corn—history, use, structure, composition.
13. Corn—varieties, climate, soil, manures.
14. Corn—culture and harvesting.
15. Oats—history, uses, varieties, culture.
16. Barley and rye.
17. Grasses—history, production, uses, culture, harvesting.
18. Grasses—Varieties.
19. Clovers—history, uses, culture, varieties.
20. Silage and forage crops—corn, sorghum, millets, comfrey, dura
21. Potatoes—history, culture, varieties.
22. Root crops—mangels, beets, turnips.
23. Sugar plants, cane, sorghum and beets.
24. Fiber crops—cotton, flax, hemp, jute, ramie and sisal.
25. Miscellaneous crops—buckwheat, tobacco, broom corn, field peas.
26. Weeds—injury, dissemination and eradication.

ROADS.

ELMDALE, MICH., *Jan. 20, 1894.*

EDITOR OF THE VISITOR—Mr. Hodgman's criticism should do us good by bringing the facts to the surface.

The subject of roads and roadmaking has been one of the prominent subjects before the Lowell District council P. of H., for about two years. A special committee was appointed to work and report from time to time, which was done, and the following is their report in brief:

They recommended the new road machines for grading roads as a vast improvement over the old method. It was also reported that where the machine was used early in the spring, the improvement in the roads was very marked, and for grading and truing up the roads they were a grand success. These machines are in general use in most of the road districts here, being either owned by the district, or hired from those who have bought them.

It was estimated that there had been more improvement in our county roads in the last five years, by far, than during a like period in the history of road making, which fact was largely attributable to new road machines and wide tired wagons. The latter have been quite generally adopted by farmers in this locality.

It looks as though F. H. thinks that because we have not hopped on to the hobby of creating more high salaried officers, and refuse to surrender our right for all time to make our own roads, we are opposed to the improvement of our roads. We emphatically deny this charge.

We are frank to admit that with wool at 12½ cents a pound, and wheat 50 cents a bushel, we are opposed to the attempt of making roads all over our land that will satisfy the most exacting who may be able to own and ride astride a wheel.

In regard to F. H's, doubts as to over one fourth of the Grange taking an agricultural paper or a magazine, I will say one in four would be a liberal number when you count from three to five members in one family, as has been the case in our Grange. There are families in our Grange that take from three to five such papers with only three in a family. And they take several other papers that are not agricultural. With many thanks to F. H. I am,

Fraternally yours,
I. C. ENGLISH.

THE STATE GRANGE AND ROADS.

A Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Transportation.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I notice by the VISITOR that the action of the last State Grange on the new road law has provoked considerable discussion as to the wisdom or folly of such action. As chairman of the committee on transportation it became my duty to report the action of the committee to the Grange.

Nothing was referred to us by the Grange to guide us in making our report. As chairman of the committee it was my duty to formulate a report to present to the committee for its adoption or rejection.

The report as passed by the State Grange received the approval of every member of the committee.

Now Batavia Grange, to which I belong, has spent several evenings discussing the new road law, and we are a unit against it, and as a good Granger I knew of no better way than to express the views of Batavia Grange in my report. We took the ground that our railroads are our highways. They are now and will continue to be our means of transportation for the reason that steam power is cheaper than horse power. This being the case what is the use of lining the state with expensive wagon roads. The farmer will continue to haul his products to the nearest railroad station after any amount of money and labor have been expended on our highways.

I consider that the man who advocates the building of expensive highways all over the state is as far behind the times as the old stage coach is behind the railway passenger train of today.

We have a law by which counties can bond themselves to raise money to construct highways. Now we all know that we have a large class of voters who are ready to vote for any kind of public improvements, believing that it will make times better and put more money in circulation. While this may be true it should be remembered that the taxpayers have to foot the bills. The article in the last VISITOR by "One who is a farmer," answers, I believe, all the arguments which can be produced in favor of the new road law. With the writer of the article I believe the law should be changed. We should close the door against possibilities. This matter may come up when we least expect it and are least prepared for it, and before we are aware of it our counties are bonded to raise money for these improvements.

I believe every Grange in the state should do as Batavia Grange has done,—discuss this subject thoroughly, and I believe you will reach the same conclusion.

As Patrons we should turn our attention to railroad transportation. Many things are said about railroads which are not true. Let us get at the facts, then we can deal with them intelligently.

O. A. VANDERBILT.

Coldwater.

BATTLE CREEK INSTITUTE.

The farmers' institute held at Battle Creek, under the management of the state board of Agriculture and a local committee, was an intellectual feast, and the good done to the hundreds of people that attended every session can never be known.

President Gorton of the Agricultural College made his first appearance among the people of Calhoun county, and he is a man that it does people good just to look at, and his pleasant manner and practical address gave the people a renewed interest in the welfare of the college, and won the president a warm place in the hearts of the people.

The lecture, "Manures chemically considered," by Prof. Frank Kedzie, was said by many farmers to be worth to them, in dollars and cents, the whole cost of the institute.

Miss Sill, a bright young woman from Detroit, gave three practical demonstration lectures on cooking. They were very helpful to the women, and we think the men enjoyed the good things she passed through the audience, and what their wives have cooked since.

Prof. Smith lectured on dairying and feeding farm animals. Was practical in in every way, and his manner of delivering them was very enjoyable.

A paper read by Brother Wortman of Albion, on what the Grange is doing for farmers, was excellent. The motto we see on the first page of the VISITOR had a prominent place in the address.

This paper gave an excellent opportunity for discussion.

Hon. J. J. Woodman and Mrs. Mayo made able addresses on the merits of the Order.

Questions were asked and answered, and, everyone, even the town people, have a better opinion of the Grange.

The music and recitations were unusually fine even for Battle Creek. The music was furnished by the finest talent the city affords. But we think the climax of the entertainment was in two little lads, Greenman and Herman Scott, who gave practical recitations on temperance and why boys leave the farm.

The assembly was honored by the presence of Gov. Rich one afternoon. His coming was a complete surprise to everyone, but none the less pleasant.

NELLIE A. MAYO.

LOOK INTO STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following was unanimously adopted at a union meeting February 15, held at Ypsilanti:

"We, members of Washtenaw county Granges in council assembled, believing that it is the right of all taxpayers to know how all moneys appropriated for state institutions are expended, time occupied, service rendered, and salaries paid to all persons employed in such institutions would recommend:

That the Executive Committee of the State Grange have this matter under consideration and report at the next annual session of the State Grange any change in the expenditure of the state appropriations which can be judiciously made in the interest of the taxpayers of the state."

GRANGE TO CONGRESS.

Continued from page 1.

our American farmers in the interior, who must transport by the more costly methods of rail.

The great bulk of agricultural products imported into the United States from Canada and countries beyond the sea are consumed in our seaboard cities and great manufacturing centers of the east, which should be preserved as a market for the products of the farmers of the United States.

Your petitioners respectfully maintain that the difference in the cost of agricultural productions in the United States and in foreign countries should be regarded as a just measure of the duties which may be laid upon the products of foreign agriculture for the protection of American farmers. The cost of agricultural productions, including the transportation in the United States, exceeds the cost of such productions in Canada, including transportation, by 44 per cent, owing to the price of labor. This is at least ten per cent in excess of the duties now imposed by law upon the products of foreign agriculture, and the cost of agricultural productions in countries beyond the sea is even less than in Canada, owing to the same cause.

The Wilson tariff bill, as it now stands, is unjust as between the manufacturers and the farmer, who is a producer of wool, flax, and other fibrous productions that enter into the manufacture of cloth. If the manufacturer should have free wool, then the farmer should have free cloth.

We ask only for justice, that you treat the farmer as others are treated.

The placing of agricultural implements on the free list in compensation for the reduction of the duty on agricultural products is ridiculed by every intelligent farmer, as no agricultural implements are imported of any consequence, being much inferior to those manufactured in the United States, which are sold to the farmer for a less price and on easier terms than in any country in the world.

In view of the foregoing facts, we earnestly ask all true friends of the farmer, to insist upon a fair revision of the tariff, and that in any legislation upon the subject the present agricultural schedule be maintained, or otherwise defeat the proposed legislation.

We also desire to impress upon your minds the fact that we do not consider the present financial system of our country as satisfactory, and believe it is the cause of much of the financial embarrassment. Our members generally favor an increase in the volume of the currency, to meet the business requirements and revive the industries of our country and give employment to labor.

The majority of our farmers are bimetallists. They may differ somewhat as to the details, but earnestly desire to maintain both silver and gold as money, with an issue of United States treasury notes if necessary, to bring the volume of the currency up to at least forty dollars per capita. They favor such financial legislation and such an adjustment of the tariff as will secure our American markets for American labor and American capital which will again start our country on a prosperous career.

We therefore respectfully petition your honorable body to favorably consider the great agricultural interests of our country, upon which the prosperity of all other industries depends, and so legislate that the foregoing suggestions, which we have felt it our duty to present, may be enacted into law, believing that it will be the means of bringing contentment and happiness to thousands of rural homes and prosperity to our whole country.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
LEONARD RHONE.
Legislative Committee.

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AGRICULTURE IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

PROF. THOS. SHAW.

In the discussion of this question three propositions at once present themselves to the mind. The first is, should agriculture be taught in our common schools? The second is, can it be successfully taught? And the third asks, if it can be successfully taught, to what extent is this practicable?

SHOULD IT BE TAUGHT?

To the first question I unhesitatingly give the answer yes. Agriculture should be taught in our common district schools. It should be taught for the reason, first, that it is the business of the great mass of the people who live in rural districts, and it is likely to be the work which will engage the attention of the major portion of the young people brought up in the same, notwithstanding the uninterrupted exodus of these to the cities. It is certainly fitting therefore, that the young mind should be early instructed in the first principles which underly the successful prosecution of that work. While such instruction is being imparted, a two-fold object is gained. The mind is trained and strengthened on the principle that all study in early life is helpful in securing this end, and while this is being done, information of a very practical character is being imparted at the same time. It should be taught for the reason, second, that it is a great, deep, wide subject, which those who pursue will never fully master, hence they cannot begin to study it too soon. Those who first commence to study it,—other things being equal—will come to know most about it. It should be taught for the reason, third, that the study of the elementary truths which underlie the great superstructure of successful farming, is very likely to lead to further study and investigation. Owing to its very nature, a taste of this study is likely to whet the appetite of the young mind, so that it asks for more, and is not likely to be satisfied until it gets it. In this respect, the study of agriculture would exercise a very different influence on the young mind, from the study of grammar for instance.

The general introduction of agriculture into our common schools in the country would soon fill our agricultural colleges so full of students that others would have to be built to receive the overflow.

It should be taught, fourth, for the reason that the knowledge imparted would be greatly helpful to the farmer of the future. It would be greatly helpful to him though he were not able to pursue further the study of agriculture. He would get fundamental principles, and these would be greatly helpful.

How frequently we see farmers trying to dig out biennial weeds, instead of simply cutting them off below the crown. The latter mode of attack will serve the same end as the former, though it requires much less labor. These fundamentals are greatly important, and they would be taught at the rural schools. Many reasons may be added to those given, and all of them important reasons.

CAN IT BE TAUGHT?

To the second proposition, can agriculture be successfully taught in our district schools, again I unhesitatingly answer yes. The essentials to the accomplishment of this end are, first, a suitable text book, or suitable text books; second, the ability on the part of the teacher to use such text books skillfully; and third, much unanimity of desire on the part of the people to have such teaching introduced. I say suitable text books, for it is questionable if so broad a subject can be compressed into one book, even though elementary principles only should be dealt with. If this feat is a possible achievement, one book would be better than two, or than a larger number. The teacher should be able to use such a text book skillfully. This he cannot do without giving the subject careful study. He is not likely to do so unless an examination in agriculture is required of him as in other things. Agriculture will not be carefully studied by the great mass of the teachers, so long as it remains optional with them whether they will study it or not. Those who do not give the subject careful study will not care to teach it, nor will they be competent to do so. Unless there is unanimity of desire on the part of the people to have agriculture taught in rural schools, it will not be so taught. It will never be generally taught in these schools unless its teaching is made compulsory. The experience of Ontario, Canada, shows the correctness of the statement just made. The minister of education authorized the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools of that province several years ago. A text book, "The first principles of agriculture," was written. Some of the teachers introduced it, but only a small minority of them, and there the matter rests. The curriculum of studies is crowded. An examination on the subject of agriculture is not required of the teacher, hence they are disinclined to voluntarily introduce another subject which will add to their labors. Because of the crowded nature of the curriculum their duties they regard as irksome enough already.

Two things must be done therefore, before agriculture will be generally taught in our rural schools. The teachers must pass an examination on it, and its teaching must be made compulsory.

TO WHAT EXTENT?

The question as to what extent agriculture can be successfully taught in our schools is not so easily answered. First, it should only be taught in rural district schools, that is to say, its teaching should only be made compulsory in these.

Second, in district schools it would only be necessary to teach it in the elementary form. It would not be easy to go beyond this, even though it should be deemed desirable to do so, owing to the vastness of the subject. And third, it would be necessary to teach it in those schools where teachers are prepared for their work, otherwise they should not be required to pass an examination upon it.

Teaching agriculture in training schools for teachers, as things are at present, would probably give rise to difficulties of a more serious nature than the introduction of the subject into our common schools. These difficulties cannot be discussed here, from want of space. They can only be mentioned. They include the want of suitable text books, the want of teachers capable to instruct, and the want of funds in many instances to furnish the latter.

To say that this great question, which is forging itself to the front, is not attended with difficulties, would be to indulge in too hopeful a view, but to say that these difficulties cannot be overcome would be far short of the truth. As certainly as the sun rises in the morning, in the opinion of the writer, the general introduction of the teaching of this subject in our rural schools is near at hand.

St. Anthony Park, Minn.

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XVII.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 111.—Square.

1. To establish. 2. A color. 3. Greek proper name 4. Knocking with a light blow. 5. One who is peculiarly dextrous and tasteful. 6. A poisoner. 7. A piece of furniture.
Park Side, Ill. MYSTAGOGUE.

No. 112.—Diamond.

1 and 11 are letters. 2. A cheat. 3. Ran swiftly. 4. Dwelled permanently. 5. An ointment. 6. Made easy. 7. Planned, 8. American Commodore 1815-1876. 9. A dotard. 10. A P. O. in Breathitt Co., Ky.
South Acworth, N. H. GRANITE POSER.

No 113.—Double Letter Enigma.

A chestnut is not "bad in meat"
If 'twould "convey the" Mind's intent
But ALL "significant, or" sweet
It carries its own compliment.

But ONE, is such a fearful thing
None care familiarly to know
So 'ware the, of an angry sting
When thou wouldst find the bon mot.
Salem, N. H. PROTEUS.

No. 114.—Diamond.

1 and 11 are letters. 2. The pulp of fruit. 3. The morsel of execration. 4 Resigns. 5. Violation of a trust reposed 6. Town in Russia. (*Bij*). 7. Appurtenances. 8. Village Liege, Belgium. (*Bij*). 9. Erases. 10. Town Varazoza, Spain.
Brooklyn, N. Y. PHIL O. SOPHER.

No. 115.—Transposal.

A ONE TWO my THREE
To the carriage for me.
No. Pomfret, Vt. TERFMOP.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK XIV.

80.—For-ray. 81.—Buttermilk. 82.—Camlet. 83.—Camlet. 84.—Fro-sty. 85.—Henceforth.

SOLVERS TO BRAIN WORK XII AND XIII.

Calvin, 15; Waldemar, 7; Phil O. Sopher and Sappho, 5; Mystagogue, 4; Proteus, Terfmop, Bourgeois, Milburn, Attosa, H. Ennis, Sylvester, Vetturina, Eth Osmy, 3; Adalante, Pat Riot, Nancy Lee, Lily May, Dainty Dell, Winnie Winn, Grace Darling, Canadian Boy, Picturesque Pete, 2; Ernest, Zadia, Flactem, Lucile, R. O. Chester, Alumnus, G. Pace, Nyas, Guidon, Eugene, K. T. Did, Damon, Nemo, 2; Ex. E. Lucy Date, 1.

First prize, Calvin; second, Waldemar; third, Phil O. Sopher and Sappho.

MYSTIC PENCILINGS.

It is with regret that I am forced to give up the management of Brain Work, but owing to business I am compelled to do so. I tender hearty thanks to all who have given me their support and hope that it be accorded in increased measure to my successor. Long live Brain Work and Nancy Lee!

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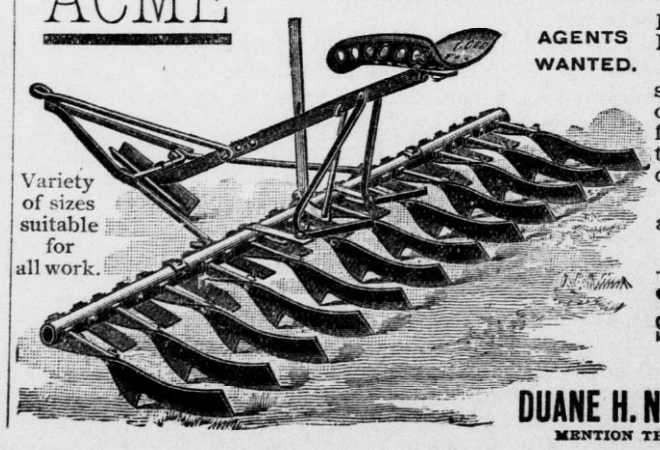
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Kalamazoo, Lv	.....	6 25	5 45	12 35
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Petoskey	.....	.....	3 55	12 15
				1 50
Mackinaw, Ar	.....	.....	5 15	A. M.

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Petoskey	.....	9 15	.....	10 05
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	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Cadillac	.....	1 25	.....	7 30
Grand Rapids, Ar	.....	5 15	.....	11 40
Grand Rapids, Lv	6 50	.....	11 20	3 35
Kalamazoo, Ar	8 33	.....	12 55	5 23
Kalamazoo, Lv	8 38	.....	.....	5 38
Fort Wayne, Ar	12 15	.....	A. M.	9 20
Fort Wayne, Lv	12 35	.....	5 45	.....
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Adopted by the National Grange Nov. 24, 1893, is manufactured by

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AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

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Everywhere endorsed as the most practical and finest work on strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and grape culture ever written. Beautifully illustrated with over sixty engravings. Send a postal card with the names and post-office address of three fruit growers and mention GRANGE VISITOR and get a copy FREE. Address

R. M. KELLOGG, IONIA, MICH.

EDUCATIONAL ENTHUSIASM.

The Newaygo and Oceana Teachers' and Patrons' Union Association held its third semi-annual meeting at Hesperia, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 9 and 10.

Mrs. Mary Robertson delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. A. L. Scott read an excellent paper on "Free Coinage of Gold and Silver." Discussion by S. V. Walker, W. N. Ferris, Neil McCollum and J. Macumber.

Jared Macumber opened a discussion on the question, "Shall the State Publish Our School Books?" Discussion continued by O. F. Munson, D. E. McClure and W. N. Ferris.

In the evening we listened to a lecture by Prof. W. N. Ferris on "Making the World Better." It was a very stormy night and the roads were almost impassable, still the large church was crowded and many had to go away, they could not get in. All who heard this lecture pronounce it one of the best things they had ever heard, and would not miss an opportunity to hear Mr. Ferris again.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Mrs. A. L. Scott read an excellent paper on "Good Literature in Home and School." She plead earnestly for good reading for the boys and girls, get bad reading away from the young by placing something good in its stead. An interesting discussion followed led by Miss Jennie McCollum, continued by Miss Belle Becker, Prin. F. Stillson, and O. F. Munson.

Com. D. E. McClure read an exceptionally good paper on "Individualism in the teacher, farmer and legislator." Prin. F. Stillson led in a very interesting discussion.

Neil McCollum discussed the question, "Should our jury law be so amended that a three-fourths verdict shall take the place of a unanimous verdict?" Discussion by A. L. Scott, Mr. Jewel, Mr. Slocum, and Mr. Price. The weight of the argument seemed to be on the affirmative side.

In the afternoon O. F. Munson read a paper on "The success of our schools depend upon intelligent supervision and the coöperation of pupils, parents, and teachers." A lively discussion followed by Mr. Jewel, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Winters and Com. McClure.

The recitations by Misses Zelma Anus and Elgin Bunke, were very fine and deserve great credit.

M. W. Scott read a scholarly paper on "Is free rural mail delivery practical?" Discussion by Neil McCollum.

The third and fourth grade girls from Miss Becker's room gave two very fine songs.

Mrs. Tibbits gave a recitation.

Election was then held. D. E. McClure was re-elected President and O. F. Munson was elected Secretary. After a vote of thanks to the people of Hesperia, meeting adjourned. Thus closed perhaps the greatest and most enthusiastic educational meeting ever held in western Michigan. Long live the N. and O. T. and G. A. and its grand influence. M.

Grange News.

Michigan.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Brother E. O. Ladd of Old Mission, was quite seriously injured in a runaway accident last week.

Sister Mayo has been working in Ionia county.

Prairieville Grange No. 256, mourns the death of their sister Helen Brainard, a charter member of the Order, and an efficient worker in Prairieville Grange.

Farmington Grange held a grand rally the 17th of February, their 20th anniversary. A meeting is planned by them in connection with the teacher's institute to come off March 10. Thus the ball keeps rolling.

Hesperia Grange, the largest in Michigan, adopts McClure's Pupils' Reading Course, Hesperia school does the same.

We shall take action on the picnic recommendation when Sylvian Grange invites the Grange and Teachers' Association of Oceana and Newaygo counties to picnic with them. The Oceana and Newaygo Teachers' and Grangers' Association was a good meeting. We have held twelve teachers' and Patrons' associational meetings since State Grange—aggregate attendance of Patrons 500.

D. E. McCLURE.

Grattan Grange No. 170, met in open session February 8. There were not as many in attendance as we hoped to see, but the meeting was an interesting one. The topic discussed was, "The best mode of plowing to obtain best results." The general conclusion was that for most crops deep plowing, especially sod, and that to be well turned to prevent grass from growing up through the sod; to keep the furrows straight, and not too wide, say from six t ten inches. In plowing side hills would turn furrow up hill if possible, while others thought it made little difference which way it was turned. Most every one had their favorite plow. Some thought they liked the walking plow best, while others favored the riding plow, but all agreed that the plow must be a good one, and the man to know how to use it if we expect good plowing. Can any one tell us why farmers don't join the Grange more readily? Can't they be made to see the point?

AUNT KATE.

On January 30th members of Fraternity Grange No. 52 and some from outside the Order, met at the home of the lecturer. A simple menu was furnished. A royal good time was enjoyed by all present. Copies of the VISITOR were distributed and portions of Declaration of Purposes of the P. of H. were read, setting forth the objects for which the Grange was organized. We hope to gather some fruit from these socials. Next one to be held at the home of Brother King. They come midway between the regular meeting which is held at Grange hall the first and third Thursday of each month at 1:30 p. m.

CORN MEETING AT KEENE GRANGE.

The officers of Keene Grange No. 270 were installed by Amon Otis of Berlin Grange at an open meeting held the evening of Jan. 27, 1894. There was a large attendance and visitors as well as members pronounced it an interesting meeting.

After the installation pop-corn balls and apples were passed, and a social time enjoyed for half an hour. Then followed the enclosed program, which was well carried out, every one doing their best.

Corn Song, Grange Choir.
Address of Welcome. Worthy Master Foster.
Response, A. A. Horton of Saranac.
Roll Call, responded to by Patrons with quotations about corn.
Solo, "Sweet Indian Corn," Blanche Lee.
"History of Corn," E. Hancorne.
Duet, Misses Barber and Middaugh.
Paper, "Corn, its Uses and Abuses," Mrs. Wm. Campbell.
Solo, "When the Corn is Waving," Frank Daniels.
Select Reading, "The Huskers," Alberta Hoskins.
Instrumental Music, Alberta Hoskins.
Paper, Thos. Anderson.
Recitation, "Because he joined the Grange."

The Grange hall was very prettily decorated with corn used in various ways. As one entered the hall the first thing to attract attract attention was the word "Welcome" in very large letters made of shelled corn on a dark background.

It is not necessary to enumerate the various ways in which the corn was used for decoration.

Keene Grange has been in a growing, prosperous condition for some time; but we are hoping and working for greater advancement.

MRS. W. H. MOON.

DEWITT GRANGE.

DeWitt Grange is still alive and holding its own. Last fall we cleaned our hall, purchased new shades for our upper windows, and papered our upper hall over new, which improves its looks very much.

The following officers were elected for 1894:

Master, Mrs. C. L. Pearce,
Lecturer, Ellen Ferguson.
Secretary, Jerome Dills.
Chairman Woman's Work, Mrs. W. S. Dills.

Our officers were installed in a very fine manner Jan. 13, 1894, by Mrs. Estella Dills.

After installation apples, popcorn and candy were served. Several outside the Order were present. We have taken in one new member this year. At our next meeting we are to have an oyster supper. We have meetings once in two weeks. We hope soon to get time for more literary work and discussions.

MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

HESPERIA, Jan. 10, 1894.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—At the last meeting of Newaygo County Grange, it was voted to give five dollars for ten subscriptions to the VISITOR to be sent outside the Grange.

I enclose the money and the names, but it will do but little good unless we can show that we are benefiting the members of the Grange financially. Comparatively speaking, but few of the members of the Grange read the reports of the National Grange, but most of them read the VISITOR. A series of articles showing what the National Grange has done, and is doing, to influence legislation in the interest of the farmers, would add to the number of the Grange and lengthen the subscription list of the VISITOR.

Mrs. Mary Mayo delivered an address to the members of the Pomona Grange held at Ashland, which was well received by all who heard it, both by Patrons and those outside of the gate. Many thought her address the best one we have ever had in Newaygo county.

Our Pomona Grange is flourishing better than formerly, and with all the old officers re-elected we hope to do better still.

MARTHA M. SCOTT.

HELENA GRANGE NO. 676.

"We still live," but I am sorry to say it seems more like dragging out an existence. We find it hard to keep up an interest. I was glad to see in the VISITOR some steps have been taken to add some financial interest. I have long been of the opinion it is what we need; the most of our Patrons are seeking to be benefited on that line and I am sorry to say we have not been able to supply their wants. Some of our Patrons near to towns may not find it so difficult to find a cash market for what they have to dispose of. Consequently they are able to buy where they can find the most advantage. But we are not so favored. The merchant sets a price on our goods and his own, but no cash at that. Then again the most of our members come to the Grange *to be* entertained, but not to *entertain*, thereby leaving the success of the Grange on the few.

Then we have been expecting to receive some new inspiration from the delegate from our county to the State Grange, but he has failed so far to make his appearance. We have not even heard from him. I do think that no one ought to be allowed the privilege to attend any State Grange who is not willing to visit each subordinate Grange and endeavor to revive their flagging energies.

I am glad to hear of the success of the VISITOR. Since I was at Lansing last I have endeavored to advocate its claims and have partially succeeded. I hope it will have, this year, received the patronage it deserves.

GEO. SUDDES.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Davisburg Grange, No. 245, held its annual election of officers upon the second Saturday in December, that being our last meeting for the year. Most of the former officers were re-elected. After the important business of the session was completed, there still being some time to spare it was devoted to suggestions for the good of the Order. Worthy Master Divine set the ball rolling in a stirring speech, calling upon the members "collectively and individually to strengthen their outposts all along the line; to take hold with renewed vigor upon all forms of Grange work." He spoke of our success in the past and our hopes for the future, of the necessity for united action of farmers for self-protection. The farmer must protect himself and he cannot do it by standing alone. Why should the careful products of our farms, our wool and hides, be thrown open to the competition of the world, while the manufacturer of our necessary clothing, our boots and shoes, is carefully protected.

He was followed by Secretary E. J. Bigelow, who compared the congress of today with those of a few decades ago, when men were elected for their known abilities. Then we had such men as Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and others. *They* were statesmen. Now our congress is composed largely of those men who can pay for the most votes. What a travesty upon our boasted independence and the honor and manliness of our voters. For thirty years there has been a steady retrogression in this respect. But the leading parties are corrupted and, as a consequence, witness the condition of our country today.

All of the members in their turn had some suggestions to offer and the remarks were closed by Brother D. M. Garner, in a few spirited sentences, short and decisive. "There is no doubt," he said, "that these times are grinding upon the farmer. It would seem that they were ground already about as fine as they would bear, but maybe they will stand a few turns of the screw yet before the limit will be reached, but a change will come, and it must come by united action upon the part of farmers. We must not be so bound down to party. We must consider who is the man for whom we are asked to vote. If he cannot show a clean record, honorable and upright, he is not the man for our votes, let his party affiliations be what they may. As farmers, as Patrons, as individuals, let us be true to the best that is in us."

At our next meeting we are to consider ways and means to render our Grange more effective.

MRS. JAS. TAYLOR.

INGHAM POMONA.

The Ingham county Pomona Grange held a largely attended and unusually successful meeting with White Oak Grange on Friday and Saturday of last week, February 16 and 17. Officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year as follows: Master, A. T. Stevens; Overseer, Geo. H. Proctor; Lecturer, Wm. A. Olds; Steward, F. W. Havens; Asst. Steward, Harley Angell; Chaplain, John H. Forster; Treasurer, K. L. Butterfield; Secretary, Mrs. Della Proctor; Gate Keeper, A. C. Lawrence; Pomona, Miss Martha Mullett; Flora, Mrs. Jennie Parman; Ceres, Miss Fannie Oviatt; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. James Webb. Papers, addresses, recitations and music, were the order Friday afternoon and Saturday afternoon, all of which furnished instruction and amusement. The meeting cannot fail to greatly benefit White Oak Grange.

CALHOUN COUNTY POMONA

met at Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chidister's February 8. The attendance was large. The program was opened with the question, "What would constitute a safe and reliable basis for our currency?"

Mr. McDermid would coin gold or silver except for change. Would issue paper money, three dollars for each dollar of coin, redeemable in equal bullion value of gold and silver.

Mr. Chidister opposed specie basis because it it resulted in frequent panics and consequent loss. Objected to national banks or any system that would continue the national debt and the payment of interest thereon. Cited the bank of Venice to show that money based on the credit of the government was safer and less fluctuating. Said that the notes of the bank of Venice were at a premium of twenty per cent.

Mr. McDermid said the reason that these notes were at a premium was because they were redeemable in coin of full standard weight, while the coin in circulation was not of full weight.

Mr. Manchester did not think a specie basis necessary or advantageous, but that the basis should be the credit of the government.

Mrs. Mayo commented on the farmer's institute, showing where it could be made better, and recalling to mind many important and amusing statements.

The program was enlivened by excellent music and varied recitations.

The next county Grange will be held at the residence of Abram Minges, March 8, It will be newspaper day. Each one present will be charged a fee of ten cents to increase the circulation of the GRANGE VISITOR.

Continued on page 8.

Notices of Meetings.

HURON POMONA.

The next meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange will be with Hope Grange on Thursday, March 22.

Morning session, order of business. Afternoon, literary entertainment. Evening conferring fifth degree. A good time is expected.

Sec.

Grange News.

Michigan.

Continued from page 7.

IONIA POMONA.

The Ionia county Pomona Grange, for installing the officers, was held at Banner Grange hall, Thursday, January 17, 1894. The meeting was well attended, and a committee appointed to see that a course of lectures be delivered through the county, and decided that Sister Mary A. Mayo, would be the one to entertain us if she would be at liberty through the month of February; commencing about the 20th of the month.

LECTURER.

KENT COUNTY GRANGE

No. 18, held a special meeting with Harmony Grange on February 14. The forenoon session was devoted to the regular business of the Order. The following program which was interspersed with music at appropriate intervals was carried out in the afternoon:

Words of welcome by W. T. Adams, in behalf of Harmony Grange.

Response by John Preston in behalf of Kent county Grange.

Discussion on "Business depression and its effects upon farmers," led by John Preston, who was followed by S. C. Peterson, Mrs. A. A. Wilson and others.

It was generally conceded that each individual must do his own thinking and not allow his party paper to do it for him; and he must work at the caucuses, and vote for principle instead of for party.

Bro. Thos. Mars was then introduced and the audience listened attentively to an interesting address by the Past Master of the State Grange.

Recitation, "St. Peter at the Gate," by Frank Woodard.

Recitation, "So was I," by Miss Sue Peck.

An interesting discussion on "American citizenship," was opened by Jonathan Best, and many others followed.

After recess Grange was again called to order in the fourth degree. The spicy remarks by many of those present on the subjects of discussion in the afternoon and on kindred subjects were so enlivened by recitations from John Foster, a veteran in Grange work, by Mrs. May Woodard, Miss Sue Peck, and Miss Mertie Preston, that this session rivalled that of the afternoon in interest.

A short session was held in the fifth degree, when, what does not often occur, a grandfather and grandson were obligated in the fifth degree.

The next meeting will be held at Rockford on March 21.

SECRETARY.

WESTERN POMONA.

The annual meeting of Western Pomona was held at Ravenna Grange hall January 25 and 26. The meeting was called to order with a few words of welcome by H. C. Tuttle, Master of Ravenna Grange. The meeting for the afternoon was public. The hall was nearly as full as could be seated comfortably. M. S. Smith, Western Pomona Master, called for the program. The first subject, "Has education done more for the enjoyment of the people than wealth?" A person with wealth and good common sense, has in their power the means of enjoyment, without any of what we term book education. On the other side a good education if rightly used, can bring to its possessor the best of enjoyment. But which had contributed to the enjoyment of people in general the most, was left undecided.

The next question was, "Would it be practicable for the farmer and his wife to have an annual vacation?" This question was discussed by visitors as well as members. It led to another one, "Where would a farmer and his wife go to have an annual vacation?" Country air or scenes are not needed in their case. Perhaps some of your readers can study this out and give us the benefit.

An original poem by Mrs. Bower of Ravenna, was well received.

Mrs. Cora Rogers of Ravenna, read a paper entitled, "Is the woman of today physically and mentally better than those good fifty years ago?" The paper was and covered the ground to perfection. Decided in the affirmative.

The next question, "How can farmers better themselves under existing circumstances?" by Mr. John McNitt of Ravenna. These discussions with music and recitations furnished the afternoon program.

The fifth degree was conferred in the evening on four candidates, and officers were elected. The next morning was given to installation and routine business.

Our meeting as a whole was delightful and profitable. The officers are Master, H. C. Tuttle; Lecturer, Mrs. Wm. Gilett; Secretary, Mrs. H. J. Austin.

Indiana.

Brookville, Ind., February 10, 1894.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I received a copy of the VISITOR and circular, also report of proceedings of Michigan state Grange Please accept thanks. I am sorry to say our Grange is not prospering. Our members are mostly old persons and not able to attend, therefore we have but few meetings. I am too old to go about much, (am 78) but read your paper and gave it to a Brother and told him to keep it moving.

We have a comfortable hall about paid for, and should prosper, but those who should take an active part, are fonder of reading trash than something in which all workers are interested; and unless the younger portion of the community take an interest in these things we cannot prosper.

New York.

The New York State Grange adopted the following resolutions:

First—That the present system of highway improvement inaugurated in the early settlement of the country and adapted to new and sparsely settled communities, is inadequate to meet the necessities of our population of the present day and should be changed.

Second, That a new system of highway improvement should be inaugurated to provide for the construction of state, county and state roads.

Third, That we endorse a system of state roads, provided the personal property of the state is made to bear its proportionate part of the taxation neceseary for such roads.

Fourth, We endorse a system of county roads, made optional, so that those counties of the state which desire to do so may avail themselves of its provisions.

Fifth, We endorse an optional system of township roads that shall provide for the payment of the road tax as other town taxes are now paid, and to be expended by a competent overseer of roads for the town in such manner as the town shall direct.

Sixth, That we recommend the enactment of a law that shall provide for the use of wide tired wagons upon the highways of the state.

Pennsylvania.

Brother Rhone, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange says: "Masters and officers of Granges must be made to realize that their duties are broader and of a wider range than merely presiding at the meetings; and that they are expected to take charge of the entire interests and organization of the farmers in their respective jurisdictions."

Miscellaneous.

Brother Mortimer Whitehead has been speaking to crowded houses at various points in Pennsylvania. He has been constantly in the field since Jan. 1. He has a pressing call to go over to England to assist in the work of industrial and financial reform now assuming large proportions there.

FORTUNE OR MISS-FORTUNE.

If you have no employment, or are being poorly paid for the work you are doing, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to transform Miss-fortune into Madame-fortune. Try it.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Our readers have no doubt frequently noticed fruit articles in the VISITOR from the pen of Mr. R. M. Kellogg of Ionia. Mr. Kellogg has one of the largest small fruit plantations in central Michigan, and is contributing regularly to the VISITOR during 1894. He has issued a very interesting book on "Great crops of small fruits and how to grow them." In an interesting an readable manner he takes up the subjects of sex in fruits, improvement, pleasures of fruit growing, does it pay? the fruit garden, how many bushels per acre, how many crops, the market, manure, diseases and pests, setting and cultivating, mulching, varieties. He speaks of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, and grapes. This is a very practical work and will be of interest to every one who has even a small "patch" of small fruits. Notice Mr. Kellogg's advertisement in another column; it will tell you how to get this valuable book free.

The *Chicago Inter Ocean* has in its Circulating Department alone nearly one hundred men and women, not to mention the carriers who deliver the paper to all parts of the city, before breakfast every morning. It may be mentioned that no kind of weather, however severe, is permitted to interfere with this delivery in any way. Of this large force, about one-half of them work through the day at ordinary office or clerical work and the other half begin late at night and work until about daylight, preparing and addressing the wrappers, counting and wrapping the papers, "routing" and mailing the bundles. Their work is of the most difficult nature and is done in the quickest possible manner, and yet so well is it done that it seldom happens that a single bundle or paper of its immense edition of nearly 100,000 reaches its destination on other than the right train and at the right time, unless delayed by accident. The system is wonderful and its operation almost perfect.

The complete novel in the March number of *Lippincott's* is "A Desert Claim," by Mary E. Stickney. It is a charming tale of ranch life in northern Colorado.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

A larger volume than ever before. *The New York Tribune* Almanac for 1894 comes to us this week, revised, rearranged, freshened up to date, and enriched by the addition of new features. The book contains an almost unlimited array of statistics on every conceivable subject which concerns the whole people of the United States, with much which interests only the political parties or other large bodies of men or women. There is no partisanship in the contents of *The Tribune* Almanac, and every one can accept with confidence its statistics of coinage, circulation, foreign, trade, elections, population, pensions, revenues, banking, divorce, marriage, sports, legal holidays, and the hundreds of other things treated of. The facts about prominent societies in the United States are given more space than usual. It is indexed thoroughly. Price 25 cents a copy. Address [The Tribune, New York.]

CLOVER SEED CLEANED AND IN THE CHAFF.

As farmers sometimes wish to purchase clover seed in the chaff, or sow home-grown clover seed without hulling it, the relative value of the seed in these conditions should be understood. Examination of several samples of such seed at the N. C. experiment station gives the following results:

One hundred seeds of red clover in the hull weigh 0.40 gram. The hulls of 100 seed weigh 0.10 gram. The weight of the hulls is ¼ or 25 per cent of the total weight of unhulled seed. Out of 100 apparent seeds in hull 28 seeds had no germ. Out of a weighed sample of unhulled seeds ¼ of the weight was chaff, dirt, and weed seeds. In a sample of choice cleaned clover seed we expect to find the viability of seed 95 per cent. Real worth 90.25 per cent. Assuming that in the unhulled sample as great a per cent of true seeds will germinate as in the sample of choice cleaned seed, we calculate the real worth of this sample as 38.85 per cent. Therefore in purchasing clover seed in the hull the price should never exceed 40 per cent of the price of choice hulled seed.—*Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.*

Alleged Jokes.

No one should expect a square meal when making a round of the lunch houses. —*Picayune.*

Everybody but the undertaker has an admiration for the man who never says die.—*Buffalo Courier.*

"Necessity knows no law." Being the mother of invention, she ought at least to know the patent law.—*Ex.*

After people have done wrong it is usually said of them that they moved in the best society.—*Atchison Globe.*

"If you don't chase that man," said one cow to another, "I'll get after him on my own hook."—*Rochester Democrat.*

Toper—"What shall I take, doctor, to remove the redness of my nose?" Doctor—"Take nothing for three months.—*Hallo.*

Hecker: "How brown you are, old man. Been to the seaside?" Decker: "No: I put on my face some of that stuff I use for my russett shoes."—*Life.*

Mrs. Artlayer: "So her marriage turned out to be a happy one after all?" Mrs. Stayson: "Yes, indeed. She got all the alimony she asked for."—*Modern Society.*

"I notice that that Congressman talks a good deal about the farmer in his speeches." "Yes." "Does he know much about agriculture?" "Well, he has had hay fever." —*Washington Star.*

A Disappointing Flower Garden.

A thing of a bloom or two, shriveled leaves, sticks and bare ground—smiled at by your friends—laughed at by your family. Nearly all amateur gardeners have such experiences, but they can frequently be avoided by a wise choice of seeds. The products of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio, have a happy habit of taking root and growing under more than ordinarily adverse conditions. This firm has 28 greenhouses and 1,000 acres of ground, where are raised trees, shrubs, vines, roses, bulbs, plants, seeds, etc. They are making a special 50c. offer now that is well worth taking. An elegant annual of 168 pages will be mailed free on application to Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.

REPORT FROM GRANGE NO. 325.

Centre Co., Pa., Feb. 10, 1894.

BROTHER PATRONS—About six years ago, I purchased and used of the O. W. Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints, and am well satisfied with them, they look as well as ever yet. I find there are a great many Patrons who are afraid of this paint, simply because they have seen how poorly other brands of mixed paints turn out, and I write this letter to give my testimony that the Ingersoll Paints, give entire satisfaction.

Very sincerely yours,
ROBT. A. HALL.

FIRE.

The fire which occurred in our office and manufactory yesterday will not delay us in any way in filling orders.

We have already moved into more extensive quarters, with 75 mechanics at their benches.

All our departments are running in full force. Our supply of fine printed matter is temporarily cut off, but this does not affect the good qualities of the "Old Reliable" in the least. Before this is read we will be shipping Incubators and Brooders as before.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
Quincy, February 22, 1894.

A CHANGE.

We wish to call attention to B. F. Foster's change of ad. in this issue. He is prepared to save farmers money on anything in his line. Read his advertisement, and write him.

DO YOU RAISE POULTRY?

Send to Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., for catalog of Brooders and Incubators. It will pay you if you raise poultry.

50c. TRIAL SETS

Of Choice Seeds and Plants.

Our object in offering thus cheap is to introduce our goods and secure your future orders. Please tell your neighbors about it.

Set U—2 Beautiful **Palms**, 3 sorts, strong plants 50c
" B—16 packets choice **Vegetable Seeds**, all different 50c
" E—20 packets choice **Flower Seeds**, all different 50c
" F—10 Lovely **Carnation Pinks**, 10 sorts 50c
" G—10 Prize Winning **Chrysanthemums**, 10 sorts 50c
" H—4 Superb **French Cannas**, 4 sorts 50c
" J—10 Elegant **Everblooming Roses**, 10 kinds 50c
" K—8 Grand Large Flowered **Geraniums**, 8 sorts 50c
" M—24 Fine **Gladioli**, large Flowering Bulbs 50c
" P—6 Hardy **Ornamental Flowering Shrubs**, 6 sorts 50c
" R—6 Choice **Grape Vines**, 6 sorts 50c
One-half each of any two of these sets 50c

Any 3 Sets for $1.25, or 5 Sets for $2.00,

Delivered at Your Postoffice Prepaid. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Order these sets by the letters. **Send now from this advertisement,** as these introductory sets do not appear in catalogue which contains 168 pages and will be sent free with first order. If none of these sets suit you, and you want anything in our line do not fail to send for it, free, as **we want you to see our prices** before ordering elsewhere. **It is one of the best issued; contains hundreds of illustrations and full descriptions of one of the largest and most complete stocks in America, including many new, rare and valuable novelties. We grow 750,000 Roses yearly; many other things as largely.** Are headquarters for the choicest

Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Bulbs, Plants, Seeds, etc.

40th YEAR. 1,000 ACRES. 28 GREENHOUSES. LAST CALL, ORDER NOW.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 308 Painesville, LAKE CO., Ohio.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

We are the largest growers of farm and vegetable seeds in the world. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Timothy, Grasses, Potatoes, etc., in enormous quantities. 1,000,000 Roses and Plants. 35 pkgs. earliest Vegetable seeds, enough for a garden, post paid for $1.00. 18 pkgs. late Vegetable seeds, 50c. Say, our Great Northern Oats yielded 216 bush. from one bush. sown! Did you ever hear the like? Pkg. of this Oats and catalogue free upon receipt of 8c in stamps. 10 Farm Seed samples, 10c. With catalogue, 15c. Our great catalogue, 130 pages, for 5c postage. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Better than Ever for 1894.

Is Different from Others.

It is intended to aid the planter in selecting the Seeds best adapted for his needs and conditions and in getting from them the best possible results. It is not, therefore, highly colored in either sense; and we have taken great care that nothing worthless be put in, or nothing worthy be left out. We invite a trial of our Seeds. We know them because we grow them. Every planter of Vegetables or Flowers ought to know about our three warrants; our cash discounts; and our gift of agricultural papers to purchasers of our Seeds. All of these are explained in the Catalogue, a copy of which can be yours for the asking.

Established 1856. **J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.**

$17 SPRAY PUMP Complete, Express paid, for **$5.50.** **60,000 —IN USE—**

AUTOMATIC MIXER. BARREL ATTACHMENT.

Endorsed by the leading Entomologists of the U. S. A valuable illus. Book (worth $5.00) given to each purchaser. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or Money Refunded.** Illus. Book on Spraying **Free.** Rapid sellers. One Agent has already sold over 2,000. For full particulars and terms, address

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GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Patrons Will Find These Firms Reliable and Can Get Special Prices From Them.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

But save you money on everything you eat, wear or use. Send 8 cents for full catalogue.

H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Mention Grange Visitor.

The Smith Implement & Buggy Co., 22 and 24 East 3d St. Cincinnati, O. has a contract with Grange of Ohio and Indiana to supply their state and furnish goods at wholesale rates when the order comes und r the seal of the Grange. We extend the same invitation to the Grange of Michigan. Write for catalog and prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Special inducements all the time Send for Catalogues, etc. Direct **Weaver Organ & Piano Co.** Factory, York, Pa. Place seal of your Grange on your letter paper, or send trade card to secure benefit of special manufacturers' prices direct to Grangers.

Ths Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt extensively in Indiana and Michigan also. Special prices sent to anyone under seal of the Grange. Give us a trial. We can save you money. Address

Isaac Freeman & Son, Rex, Ohio.

PATRONS' OIL WORKS. DERRICK OIL CO.

F. G. BELLAMY, Prop'r, Titusville, Pa.

Lubricating and Burning Oils of the highest quality, at wholesale prices. Try our Elite Burning Oil, made specially for family use. Write for prices. Address **DERRICK OIL CO., Titusville, Pa.**

MICHIGAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Village Property.

Lots 5, 6 and 7, in block 16, in Eaton Rapids, Eaton co.
Dwelling house and lot 9, in Kendall, Van Buren co.
Dwelling house and lot 10, in Kendall, Van Buren co.
Brick store and lot in Lansing, No. 713 Turner street.
N ½ of lots 1 and 2, in block 8, in Elm Hall, Gratiot co.
Store and lot in Verona Mills, Huron co.
Store and lot in Columbiaville, Lapeer co.
Three acres at Arn Station, Bay co. (good mill site).
Two lots in village of Howard City, Montcalm co.
Five lots in village of Lyons, Ionia co.
House and lot, and 2½ acres, in Maple Rapids, Clinton co.
An undivided ½ interest in 2 frame stores and lots, and a brick store and lot in Chesaning, Saginaw co.
Three lots in Corunna, Shiawassee co.
One store and lot, and house and lot, in Port Sanilac, Sanilac co.
Two brick stores in Saranac, Ionia co., known as the J. P. Anderson block.
House and lot, 4x8 rods, in Delwin, Isabella co.
Vacant lot, No. 16, block 11, in Rogers City, Presque Isle co.
House and lot in Evart, Osceola co.
House and 2 lots in Sears, Osceola co.
Store, barn and lots in Pompeii, Gratiot co., known as the B. A. Hicks store property.
House and 6 lots in Pewamo, Ionia co.
Store and lots, in Farwell, Clare co., known as the W. A Carpenter & Son store property.
House and 2 lots, Nos. 13 and 14, block 42, in Farwell, Clare co.
House and lot, No. 18, block 41, Farwell, Clare co.
Barn and lots 9 and 10 and westerly one-half of lots 7 and 8, in block 19, Farwell, Clare co.
Store and lot, in Sumner, Gratiot co.
Store and lot, in Otter Lake, Lapeer co.
Brick store and lot, in Vassar, Tuscola co.
Store and lot, lot 17, block 7, Trout Lake, Chippewa co.

Farms.

Eighty acres, near Olivet, Eaton co., known as the Dowler farm.
Twenty 31-100 acres in the city of Niles, Berrien co.
Eighty acres near Leutz, Saginaw co, known as the Cobb Farm.
Eighty acres near Midland, Midland co., known as the Foster farm.
One hundred and eighty-two 31-100 acres near Quincy, Branch co., known as the Berry farm.
One hundred and fifty-seven acres near Marlette, Sanilac co., known as the Murray farm.
Seventy-five acres in Montcalm co., four miles from Riverdale, known as the Fisk farm.
Eighty-nine acres near Thornton, St. Clair co., known as the Hilliker farm
One hundred and twenty acres near Advance, Charlevoix co., known as the Hayes farm.
Three hundred acres, four and one-half miles from Ovid, Clinton co., known as the Scott farm.
One hundred and fifty-nine 3-10 acres, three miles east of Verona mills, Huron co., known as the Redman farm.
Ninety-four and 57-100 acres, near the South Arm of Pine Lake, Charlevoix co., on Sec. 2, Town 32, N. R. 7 West, known as the Steele farm.
Eighty acres in Presque Isle co., described as N. ½ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 22, Town 35, N. R. 4 East, known as the Bruder farm.
Twenty-five acres in Township of Sumner, Gratiot co., on Sec. 32, near village of Sumner.
Eighty acres in Township of Ferris, Montcalm co., described as S. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 23, Town 11, N. R. 5 West.

Unimproved Lands

In Alpena, Benzie, Cheboygan, Gladwin, Gratiot, Grand Traverse, Huron, Kalkaska, Leelanaw, Monroe, Missaukee, Mackinaw, Midland, Muskegon, Montmorency, Newaygo, Osceola, Oscoda, Ottawa, Roscommon Saginaw, Sanilac, Tuscola and Wexford Counties Mich., and Village Property and Farms. For descriptions, apply to

ALLAN SHELDEN & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

GLASS' Water-Cleaned Seeds

Never Fail! Why?

Because the light seed is all washed out and what is left *must grow.* One trial will convince you. Catalogue and Garden Guide FREE.

Heman Glass, Seed Grower, Rochester, N.Y.

Grange Seed House.

For ten years I have supplied Patrons of Husbandry with Seeds under a contract with the

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All Seeds Fresh and True to Name, and Carefully Tested.

Glass' Illustrated Catalogue and **Discount Circular** to Patrons sent FREE on application.

Address

HEMAN GLASS, Seed Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

HAVING sold my horses I wish to dispose of my carriages; one is a light falling top buggy, leather top, in the latest style, also one light extension top cutunder family surrey. One set of surrey harness and one buggy harness. They can be bought at a great bargain, as they are of no use to me, they have had but very little use; will sell separate. Apply at our barn **262 East 37th St., Cor. Grand Bould., Chicago, Ill.**

E. H. THOMAS.

FARMERS, ATTENTION

I sell direct and ship to all parts of the United States.

I can Save you Money ON Buggies and Harness

or any Tools wanted on the farm.

I am State agent for the **Columbia Scale** and the **Common Sense Post Hole Digger.** I manufacture and sell **Hewitt's Automatic Adjustable Stock Rack.**

I can Surprise You on Prices.

Write for circulars and state just what you want.

Farmers don't feed ticks, but buy some of Hayward's Sheep Dip. I want an agent in every locality. Write quick.

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